ESTABLISHED 1818.

• PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,109—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Nothern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th ,,
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there, to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July.
CATHAY, 28th July.
ROHILLA, 10th August
RAVENNA, 23rd August.
AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug. BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 6th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL OR GOLF.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE WOOL SWEATERS Improved Make	6	12
STRIPED JERSEYS	6	0
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE	3	14
NECK MUFFLERS	2	0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The House for NEW Goods.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explain ing the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 494, High Holborn, LONDON.

PHOENIX BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balanced Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MONSOON.

CIGAR DESSICATORS For keeping Dry Cigars, Gloves, Feathers, &c., in the Rains, from Rs. 3-0.

CRYSTAL ENAMEL For coating all Cutlery and Bright Metal Goods to prevent rust. Does not interfere with their usefulness or spoil their appearance. Per Bottle Re. 1-0.

FLY TRAPS, Glass, Elegant in appearance and effective in action. each Re. 1-3.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. { PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

INTERIM DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNDER provision made in Clause 101 of the Company's Articles of Association the Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the Rate of Ten (10) per cent. per annum Free of Income Tax, payable on the 1st August, 1894, to Shareholders whose Names are entered in the Register of the Bank on the 30th June, 1894.

DIVIDEND Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, 1894, inclusive agreeably with Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Head Office: Armenian Street, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 10,800 tons of INDIAN COAL, to be delivered at Raichur or Gooty Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines and the Tenders must specify clearly the name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered in such quantities as will provide for an average consumption of about 900 tons a month and, if necessary, a first delivery of 2,500 tons must be made within two months of date of acceptance of Tender. After the first delivery the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities as will provide for the consumption referred to above, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as above mentioned, shall not exceed 1,500 tons or be less than 900 tons, and that the interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than three months.

DELIVERY.—Delivery of the Coal will be accepted in the Wagons in which it arrives at the Station of delivery, the weights paid for being those ascertained upon passing the Wagons over the Company's weigh bridges. It will be open to the Contractor, should he wish to do so, to deliver the Coal at Gooty, forwarding it over the Southern Mahratta Railway via Guntakal Junction, but in this case the Contractor whose Tender is accepted will be required to tranship, at his own expense, the Coal from the Narrow Gauge Wagons into Madras Railway Wagons at Guntakal Junction, and also to make all arrangements for forwarding the Coal from Guntakal to the Locomotive Yard at Gooty. The cost of Carriage over the Madras Railway from Guntakal Junction to Gooty will be borne by the Madras Railway, and the Contractor will be allowed Free Carriage so far as he is concerned, for all such Coal over this distance.

PAYMENT.—Bills for the accepted weight may be submitted immediately after completion of a consignment, and if correct, will be paid within 14 days after submission.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of July, 1894.

CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED.—The Firm whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a Contract with the Madras Railway Company, to deliver the Coal punctually, as specified, under a money penalty for failure.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram, 13th June, 1894.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. L. AEPPLI to SIGN our Firm.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 1st July, 1894.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
BALLOON ASCENSION
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
Will be made
BY LEON SAGEHOMME,
The World-Renowned Aeronaut,
FROM THE
GROUNDS, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS,
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.
(Weather permitting.)
GATES OPEN at 4 P.M.
INFLATION Commences at 5-30 P.M.
ASCENSION at 6 P.M.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; and 1 ; and Annas 8.
Tickets can be had from—
MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and Children
HALF-PRICE.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain CORRAN, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 10th July, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE MAC IVER Chartered "VORTIGERN" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL (via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival ; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, July 3, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE VALUABLE GARDEN belonging to Surgn.-Major-Genl. WEBB will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at POONA, on SATURDAY, the 7th and MONDAY, the 9th July (weather permitting).

Commencing at 8 A.M. each day.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of JAN MAHOMED CASAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of HASAN BIN VALI MAHOMED, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Hasan bin Vali Mahomed, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Third Day of July instant, and whereas the said Jan Mahomed Casam has been This Day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Sections 8 and 9 of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Fourth Day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of July, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 p. m., on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894, for PAVING with SET STONES a Portion of the Compound of the Bori Bunder Stables.

2. Form of Contract may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 700, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1894.

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Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

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1 bale Turkey-red yarn.
1 case Turkey-red prints.
6 „ white gauze.
5 „ „ nainsooks.
1 „ black Italian cloth.
3 bales grey mulls.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—
9939—1 case Goodall's stationery.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Vussonjee Toolsidass—
9392—2 cases violet dye.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Nensee Paroo—
3314—100 boxes Crossfield's bar soap.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Ramjee Doongersy—
9157—1 bale canvass.
9438—2 „ „

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 5, 1894.

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Do.	Two or Three Years	4¾ per cent. „

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

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Reserve Fund.................................	$ 42,00,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.,
Cricket, R. I. Marine C. C. vs. L. N. Lancashire Regiment.
High Schools Athletic Association Meeting, Cathedral High School.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Patna (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Nawab (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Safari (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; and Ormidale (s), Hamburg.

PRINCES DOCK.—The steamer Brahamani entered the dock on Tuesday ; and the steamers Ormidale, Safari, and Bahaduri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Surat entered, and the steamer City of Perth left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL : ROVERS' CLUB.—There will be a practice game, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock. A large turn-out is requested.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—Dr. J. A. da Gama has returned to Bombay from his holiday, and has resumed charge of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Pherozshaw Ardeshir, aged eight years, residing with his parents, at Dhobi Talao was looking out of a window on the first floor of a house, on Tuesday afternoon, when he accidentally fell down on some weather-board, and thence into the gutter. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to have sustained no injury.

A FATAL MILL-ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ragoo Bapoo, aged thirty-five years, a labourer, employed by the Khoorshed Manufacturing Company, at Parel. On Tuesday morning the man, while working in the mill, had his left arm accidentally crushed in the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the arm was amputated, but he became worse, and died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DISTURBANCE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.—Inspector Butterfield of the E Division, yesterday, came before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, and applied for a further remand of the case, in which two Mahomedans and three Hindus stand charged with rioting, on the night of the 19th ultimo, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on the ground that the second accused is still lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital. The Magistrate granted the application, and remanded the case to the 18th instant, at 3 p. m.

A NOVEL MODE OF SETTLING DISPUTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shewji Dharamsey was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being disorderly and creating mischief at Daryakhan Street, on the 23rd of May last. On the day in question Ramnath Ramcoover, a hawker in sweetmeats, was selling some sweetmeats to a cartman, when the accused threw some remains of food into his tray and polluted the sweetmeats, which were worth about Rs. 10. The accused denied the charge, and at the suggestion of the complainant, showed his willingness to swear by putting his hand on a cow's neck that he did not pollute the sweetmeat, as was alleged. The parties then went downstairs and having returned in a few minutes, the complainant said that he was willing to withdraw the charge as the accused had sworn in the manner he had proposed. The Magistrate accordingly discharged the accused.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—At the instance of Inspector George, two Hindus, named Megha Valla and Bhola Oka, both residing at Peru Lane, Bhendy Bazaar, were, yesterday, charged before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking by night and committing theft of sixty seers of sugar, belonging to Hassan Ladak, a mucadam, in the employ of Haji Janmahomed Kassam, the owner of a godown, at Don Tod Street. It appears that about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the first accused was going along Nishan Pada Road, with a bundle, containing a quantity of sugar in his possession, when a policeman stopped him on suspicion and interrogated him as to how he came by the property. As he could not render a satisfactory account of it the sepoy arrested him, and took him to the chowkey where accused made certain statements, and took the police to complainant's godown at Don Tod Street. On examining the godown, it was discovered that an entrance had been effected by removing three of the iron bars of a window, facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the premises, and a quantity of sugar had been stolen from two of the bags. On a further statement made by the first accused, the second man was arrested, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock at Mazagon. The Magistrate convicted the first accused on a charge of receiving stolen property and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bhana Dewat, Luximon Vasta, and Dewat Vasta appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them, by Rajibai, a Kattyawari woman. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Unwalla, solicitor, defended the accused. It appeared that the prosecutrix and the accused were residents of Kathiawar. She was on hostile terms with the accused. The second accused had enticed away a girl, who was related to the prosecutrix, and consequently there was some ill-feeling between them. On the 28th of May last, the accused went to Bhoiwada, where they found Rajibai, whom they assaulted so severely as to necessitate her removal to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained for treatment for more than a week. A medical certificate, purporting to have been signed by the house surgeon of the hospital, and describing the injuries sustained by the woman in consequence of the assault committed on her, was produced in court, but Mr. Unwalla objected to its being put in as evidence against the accused, on the ground that the surgeon had not been cross-examined. The Magistrate ruled that the certificate was inadmissible, but he convicted the accused on the evidence before the court, and sentenced each of them to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the assault committed by them on Rajibai was severe and cowardly. A cross-case of assault, preferred against Rajibai, was dismissed by his Worship, as there was no evidence forthcoming to substantiate the charge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS VS. BAI POONJABAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared what, according to the true construction of the will of the late Bhimjee Ruttonsey, are the charitable bequests and gifts made by the will ; that an account might be taken of what the properties of the charities now consist ; that the first defendant might be ordered to account for the various charitable properties come into her hands ; that the estate of the testator, if necessary, might be administered by the court ; that a scheme might be settled for the regulation and management of the various charities, the application of the present and future income thereof; that trustees might be appointed, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth defendants ; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the thirteenth defendant ; Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the second, third, sixth, and eleventh defendants. There was no appearance for the eighth, twelfth, and fourteenth defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, reviewed the evidence at considerable length. His Lordship then declared that the trusts created by the deeds of 1868 and 1869 were not in accordance with the directions given in the will of Ruttonsey Bhimsey, and that they ought to be amended so as to bring them in accordance with the last declarations. That the trusts declared by the will of Ruttonsey were as declared by the judgment of this court. That the parties should apply to the judge in chambers to alter the deeds in conformity with such judgment. That the charges of fraud and dishonesty made against Poonjabai and Roopsee Bharmul had not been established. That an account may be taken of the net income and profits of the properties comprised in the deeds. The relators were ordered to pay the cost of the charges of fraud and dishonesty. The relators were further ordered to bear their own costs on the accounts. The trustees were ordered to have their costs out of the funds of the estate. As to the main part of the suit, all parties were ordered to have their costs out of the funds.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury :—

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Dhalla Dhana was charged with having, on the 27th March last, administered a stupefying drug, *i. e.*, dhatura, to one Rama Roopa. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. On the 27th March last, while the complainant was in his room, a man, named Ganesh, came and told him that one Dhalla Heera wanted to see him at the Northbrook Gardens. The complainant, in company of Ganesh, went to the gardens, where he met Dhalla Heera, who was a Brahmin, and who handed him a ball of sweetmeat, saying it was part of "the food-offering of the gods;" and that he would do well to eat it. The complainant accordingly ate part of the ball of sweetmeat, which was called "ladu," taking the remainder home with him, and giving it the same evening to his nephew and another man. It would appear that shortly after leaving the garden, the complainant became insensible, and did not know what took place afterwards until he found himself in hospital. His nephew and the other man were, on the morning of the 28th March, found in the complainant's room in almost a state of insanity, suffering from the drug, and on their being conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, the house surgeon was of opinion that they were suffering from dhatura-poisoning. The contents of the men's stomachs were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examination, but no poison was found therein. In consequence of enquiries subsequently made, the police arrested the prisoner. He had, on the morning of the 27th March, taken the "ladu" to the Brahmin, Dhalla Heera, and told him to give it to the complainant. The evidence would show that the sweetmeat had been prepared by another man under the prisoner's directions. Before the Magistrate, the prisoner had made a free confession of his guilt, and had also taken the police to the Girgaum Road, where he pointed out a dhatura tree, from which he had taken the seeds. The jury were asked to come to an opinion on the evidence as well as the confession of the prisoner whether or not he was guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

The prisoner, in his statement to the court, said the case had been got up against him.

His Lordship having briefly summed up the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

Kalla Dewjee was charged with having, on the 6th May last, kidnapped a girl, named Moonghee, from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Lalljee Chuttoorbhooj, and also with enticing her away for an immoral purpose. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

It appeared that, on the evening of the 6th May last, the prisoner induced the girl Moonghee to leave her house during the absence of her husband, who had gone to Bhewndy, and took her in a "reckla" to a house, on the Baboola Tank Road, where he had intercourse with her. On the girl being missed by her mother-in-law, in whose charge she had been left, a report was made to Inspector Wilson, who arrested the accused on suspicion, and placed him before a Magistrate. No evidence could, however, be then produced against him, and he was released from custody. In consequence of a watch being kept over the prisoner's movements, he was traced to the house at Baboola Tank Road, where the girl was found. The prisoner was then arrested for a second time.

Gunny Shariff, a witness in the case, who did not answer to his name, had his recognisances of Rs. 200 escheated.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in his statement to the court, said Moonghee told him she was eighteen years of age, that she was badly treated in her house, and requested him to take her away.

His Lordship, at this stage, ordered the count of enticing away a married woman to be altered to detaining a married woman. In summing up the case, his Lordship said it was proved that Moonghee was married to Lalljee, who was, of course, her lawful guardian, even though he might not have been present in the house. Her mother-in-law stated that Moonghee was fifteen years of age. If the jury believed that she was about that age, and that she was removed from lawful guardianship, the prisoner would be guilty. On his own statement, the prisoner would be guilty of detaining a married woman out of lawful guardianship.

The jury, without retiring from the box, found the prisoner guilty of all the charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he had not the slightest doubt that prisoner and his sister, knowing the girl to be of tender years, talked to her and induced her to go away with him from the lawful guardianship of her husband. His Lordship had not the slightest doubt that prisoner knew that the girl was married, and that until the marriage tie was dissolved, she could not become his wife. Prisoner was liable to imprisonment for ten years. His Lordship thought this was a case in which severe punishment should be inflicted, and he sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A CASE TRAVERSED.

Hursey Ladha and Bharmal Pacharia, who were committed to the Sessions for forgery and cheating, on Tuesday last, were placed at the bar. The complainant, Bharmal Bhima, said Government should conduct the prosecution, and that he has had no time to communicate with the Public Prosecutor. His Lordship ordered the case to be traversed to the next Sessions ; and the Third Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE JEEWAJEE NATHUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an interim order, saying that the matter was postponed on the last court-day, to enable his clients to reply to the affidavits on the other side. The only charges made against the insolvents were the removal of goods from the shops on certain dates, when the goods were actually in the hands of the Official Assignee. As there was no opposition his Lordship granted the interim order.

RE ARDESHIR MANEKJI PESIKAKA.

Mr. Jehangir K. R. Kama, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, a creditor, appeared in person to oppose the application. He had stated in his affidavit that the insolvent was about to abscond from Bombay. In order to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE VIRJI HANSRAJ.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for one Bharmul Meghjee, a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, refused the application.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of prosecution. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE SORABJEE NUSSARWANJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. As there were no opposition, the rule was made absolute.

RE MAHOMED BHARMUL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order and leave to serve notices. His Lordship refused the extension asked for, as it had already been granted four times. Leave to serve notices was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Valjee Poonja and others ; John De Sena ; William Richard Clarke ; Rama Pali Munglaroop ; Jamshedjee Nassarwanjee Daruwalla ; Purshotam Raghunath Pithena ; and Kalla alias Jeewa Koombhar.

CRICKET.

BARONET VS. PERSIAN CLUB.

THE second match of this season was played with the Persian Club, resulting in a victory of the Baronet by one wicket and 152 runs. Owing to the splendid bowling of Bharucha and Writer, the Persian Club scored 24 runs only. Servai alone, entered into double figures, putting 11 to his credit. The Baronet scored 177 with nine wickets down, when time was called. Raja, Gurat, R. Madon, Kapadia, and Bharucha contributed 65 not-out, 33, 19, 14, and 8 not-out, respectively. Bharucha and Writer took six and four wickets for 7 and 17 runs, respectively. The third match of this season will be played on Sunday with the Hindoo Gymkhana.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline".—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

IMPORTANT RAILWAY SUIT.

BALLARAM HURICHUND AND OTHERS VS. SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MR. MUNCHASHANKER appeared for the plaintiffs, while defendants were represented by Mr. Bailey of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bailey.

The Chief Judge in delivering judgment said :—This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant company, a sum of Rs. 672-14-6, the value of a parcel containing Rs. 700 consigned from Sangli to Bombay by the last plaintiff, Ramchundra Dayaram, which parcel the defendant company failed to deliver, but on account of which they have paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 27-1-6. This is a case of some importance, so far as it deals with the responsibility of a railway administration under the Indian Railways Act, 1890. The facts, except as to what took place with regard to the declaration of the parcel, are not in dispute. On the 9th June, 1891, the plaintiff Ramchundra Dayaram wished to consign a parcel of Rs. 700 from Sangli (where is a firm is carried on in the name of Raghoonath Ramchundra) to Bombay. He accordingly sent the box, containing the rupees, by his man, Gunoo Rendala, to one Ramchundra Gunesh, at Sangli station. It appears that Ramchundra Gunesh is a muccadum and does consignment business at Sangli for various merchants, Ramchundra Gunesh tendered the parcel to the assistant stationmaster, who asked him what it contained, to which he replied rupees in cash. Ramchandra Gunesh also stated before me that he had told the stationmaster the amount. This was not till he was called and the question put to him by the Court. On consideration of the whole evidence I am inclined to think that nothing at all was said as to the value of the parcel ; that no question was asked by the assistant stationmaster as to that ; but that he merely inquired the contents and made out the various documents as on a parcel of silver coins weighing ten seers. The charge made was fifteen annas in accordance with the rates prescribed for treasure, which charge was paid by Ramchundra Gunesh. The assistant stationmaster, it is true, states that he asked Ramchundra what was the value of the parcel, and that Ramchundra replied that he did not know. I do not feel disposed to accept this statement as accurate. It is improbable that the assistant stationmaster would recollect exactly what was said more than three years ago. I think it more probable that it never occurred to either the assistant stationmaster or Ramchandra to think of the value, and that the parcel was despatched in what appears to have been the usual way, viz., on payment of the higher rates required for treasure, but without insurance. The parcel was duly handed to the guard of the train by name Belcher. On arrival of the train at Poona no such parcel was delivered by the guard, and of course it never reached its destination at Bombay. Some days later, in consequence of its non-arrival, inquiries were made, and it ultimately appeared that the parcel had been stolen by Belcher. He was subsequently put on his trial in respect of the theft, to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which he is still undergoing. The police superintendent of the defendant company had returned to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 27-1-6, the proceeds of sale of Belcher's effects. It was admitted by the plaintiffs' pleader that the plaintiffs considered that he had no remedy against the defendant company, but in consequence of the decision of Mr. Justice Starling, reported in Indian Law Reports, 17th Bombay 723, he was induced to file this suit. The defendant company raised three defences in (1) that the goods not having been properly declared the company are not liable under section 75 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 ; (2) that if the goods were so declared, the company took such care of the same as was required by sections 151 and 152 of the Indian Contract Act ; (3) that the parcel did not contain Rs. 700. As to the third defence, the statement of Ramchandra Dayaram, that he saw the Rs. 700 put into the box and sent to the station, stands uncontradicted, and I see no reason for supposing that the parcel did not contain the number of rupees alleged. As to the second defence, I think that there can be no doubt whatever that the defendant company have not discharged the onus which lay upon them of showing that they had fulfilled the duties of a bailee, as laid down in section 151 of the Indian Contract Act. So far from proving, that they have, by the admission of their own witness, Mr. Liudsay, who gave his evidence most fairly and candidly, shown that they acted in this matter as, in my opinion, no prudent man could possibly have acted. In the first place they engaged this guard Belcher and put him in a position of trust without making any inquiries as to his character and antecedents. Inquiries were then instituted, and although they almost immediately found therefrom that he had been dismissed from the employ of the Southern Maratha Railway Company, for criminal breach of trust, for which he had suffered six months' imprisonment—though they found that subsequently he had left his employment under the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company under circumstances, which, to say the least, imputed to him serious neglect of duty, they nevertheless kept him on and allowed him to remain in a position, where the highest integrity was necessary. The only reason for so doing seems to be that they were much in need of guards, and thought that Belcher might be able to clear his character. As these facts were known to the defendant company in May 1891 and the theft occurred in June, I am strongly of opinion that in this case the defendant company cannot shelter themselves under the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, by saying they have acted in this case as a prudent man would have acted. I now come to the consideration of the first issue. This turns on the interpretation of section 75 of the Indian Railway Act, 1890. I may, however, first deal with the argument of plaintiffs' pleader that that section cannot absolve the defendant company, where the loss, destruction, or deterioration has been caused by the criminal act of one of its own servants. It is certainly noteworthy that the words "in any case" which occurred in the corresponding section of the Act of 1854, and which were the subject of judicial interpretation in Indian Law Reports, 5 M. P. 208, do not occur in this section, but then again there seems to be nothing in the Act as it at present stands to except the case of the loss, &c., occurring in consequence of the negligence or misconduct of the company's servants, and to say that in such cases responsibility shall attach. I think, therefore, the section must be taken to cover all cases of loss, distruction or deterioration of parcels under whatever circumstances. Nor I think, can much importance be attached to the argument of Mr. Munchashunker, that there was no loss of the parcel in this case. It was lost to the defendant company and to the plaintiffs, and I do not think it can be said not to be so lost, because an employe of the company made away with it. Then I come to the final question, whether these goods were properly declared. Having regard to the evidence I am unable, and I regret that I am unable, to find that they were so declared. The section distinctly states that the person delivering the package to the administration must cause the value and contents to be declared or declare them. Now here no value was declared. The declaration of the value has become a far more important incident under this new Act, inasmuch, the consigner must give the administration the opportunity of claiming a percentage on the value declared by way of compensation for increased risk. Unless the value be declared the percentage cannot be ascertained or asked for. I think, therefore, that the declaration of the value must be regarded as a condition precedent to the attaching of the responsibility of the defendant company. I do not think it would be obligatory on the defendant company to inquire what the value was. This must, it appears, be declared by the sender. In this respect the wording of the Act has been changed, and it seems to me that this case is so far distinguishable from that decided by Mr. Justice Starling. I do not think that under this section it is enough to declare the contents and pay the higher rates as laid down for treasure. The administration must also have the opportunity of demanding a percentage. It is not for me here to rule on the rights of the defendant company to fix the rates or make by-laws, but I may mention that by-law 26, which purports to be an abstract of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, section 75, gives anything but a correct view of the provisions of that section and the degree of responsibility or exemption from responsibility, attaching to the Company and the rates. As I said, I regret to have to come to this conclusion, as it seems to me to be a case where the defendant company ought, if possible, to be made responsible. As both parties wish the case to go to the High Court, I make my judgment contingent on the opinion of their Lordships. My judgment is that the suit be dismissed and Rs. 51 certified as costs of the defendant company's attorney.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	64	18	3	18	11	17	44
Wednesday, July 4th	0	11	0	2	0	6	0	01
Total	23	75	18	5	18	17	17	45
Total fall to July 4th, 1893	36	41	33	62	33	46	31	42
Total fall to July 4th, 1892	12	78	12	61	13	08	14	25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 3rd July :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	9	72	12	90	19	83
Monday, July 2nd	1	5	0	90	1	30
Total	10	77	13	80	21	13

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 30th June :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	22	80	Baroda	12	82
Panjoo	14	25	Mehmadabad	6	72
Vaiturana	15	0	Ahmedabad	6	59
Palghur	13	56	Viramgam	6	15
Gholwad	22	86	Wadhwan	9	19
Daman	20	44	Dabhoi	14	59
Bulsar	15	87	Sevalla	11	8
Nausari	21	8	Godhra	8	59
Surat	7	68	Kharaghora	8	51
Kim	6	77	Limkhera	11	21
Broach	13	76	Dohad	6	74

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·524	Calm	1	93·0	79·9	79	..	7·78	+3·09
Agra	29·553	S W	4	90·5	78·7	95	0·64	4·46	+0·68
Cawnpore	29·562	W S W	5	88·8	76·1	93	3·48	9·04	...
Allahabad	29·521	W N W	5	86·6	79·3	89	0·09	7·82	+0·71
Jhansi	29·572	S W	5	91·1	75·7	87	0·56	15·69	+9·18
Jacobabad	29·419	E	8	111.8	84·0	67	...	..	—0·30
Karachi	29·538	W S W	16	93·5	77·8	78	...	..	—0·74
Jeypore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·586	W	12	89·4	76·6	78	...	8·54	+5·41
Deesa	29·616	S W	12	88·2	77·5	87	0·18	5·48	+1·99
Ahmedabad	29·653	W S W	5	81·2	76·1	91	2·55	11·80	...
Bhuj	29·585	W S W	24	90·5	78·4	75	...	2·56	+0·02
Rajkot	29·643	W S W	15	85·4	75·7	85	0·22	18·19	+11·89
Veraval	29·661	W	17	83·0	78·3	89	0·07	16·36	...
Neemuch	29·625	S W	19	85·7	73·7	78	...	10·90	+5·22
Indore	29·669	W	10	81·5	72·1	92	0·04	4·29	—3·74
Saugor	29·615	W S W	9	81·3	72·6	96	0·11	25·56	+16·59
Jubbulpore	29·619	W S W	8	80·9	73·1	88	...	12·89	+1·50
Hoshangabad	29·644	W S W	7	84·3	73·7	93	0·40	14·25	+4·37
Khandwa	29·663	W	11	82·2	74·7	84	0·21	9·15	+1·90
Raipur	29·656	W S W	9	81·8	72·1	94	1·55	9·72	—1·35
Nagpur	29·652	W S W	9	91·3	75·1	79	0·06	8·41	—2·28
Amraoti	[illegible]	W	13	91·6	75·8	70	...	7·44	—0·77
Akola	29·698	W	13	91·9	74·7	78	0·02	4·83	—1·73
Surat	29·685	W	M	88·1	75·0	98	1·89	16·13	+3·67
Malegaon	29·701	W S W	15	90·4	74·1	89	...	2·61	—3·00
Bombay	29·730	W S W	17	87·4	79·2	80	0·04	17·19	—6·97
Poona	29·771	W S W	16	86·5	70·9	93	0·08	1·86	—3·70
Aurangabad	29·724	W S W	13	94·9	73·2	63	...	2·62	...
Sholapur	29·763	W S W	16	94·2	72·0	63	..	0·77	—4·97
Ratnagiri	29·786	S W	8	81·8	76·4	85	1·13	36·00*	...
Belgaum	29·796	W S W	26	75·8	67·8	90	0·22	11·81	+1·48
Goa	29·797	N W	16	86·1	76·4	84	0·46	23·57	...
Karwar	29·817	W	3	85·7	76·0	80	0·90	24·18	—19·37
Mangalore	29·868	S S W	3	87·3	73·4	95	2·20	33·41	—7·69
Calicut	29·877	Calm	6	78·7	73·5	92	1·20	42·38	+5·30
Cochin	29·888	N N E	M	79·3	72·6	91	0·98	27·12	—1·82
Bangalore	29·853	W N W	11	86·2	65·9	82	0·73	4·16	+0·13
Secunderabad	29·762	W S W	16	96·8	72·8	68	0·06	1·74	—3·95
Masuliptm.	29·707	N W	8	98·7	77·5	75	..	2·66	—3·68
Bellary	29·797	W	13	89·5	74·8	59	...	0·81	—1·29
Cuddapah	29·783	W	..	100·3	81·0	58	...	2·20	—2·35
Madras	29·750	W	8	103·0	81·5	52	..	1·54	—0·97
Coimbatore	29·842	S W	7	87·9	70·8	73	..	0·50	—1·06
Trichinopoly	29·800	W N W	7	98·1	78·3	63	...	3·11	+1·21
Negapatam	29·775	W	13	101·1	79·8	60	...	0·43	—1·64
Colombo	29·872	W N W	10	84·5	77·0	78	...	11·65	+3·99
Aden	29·732	S E	7	93·3	?	79	...	...	—0·01

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 0·21 (23·77) ; G. T. H. = 0·04 (18·07) ; St. G. H. = 0·06 (18·17) ; C. P. = 0·04 (17·19).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

*Exclusive of the rainfall from the 22nd of June to the 2nd of July (both inclusive).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Agra and Jacobabad, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are easterly to north-easterly at Jacobabad and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Karachi, Jacobabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 36 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Karachi, 22 at Ajmere, 18 at Rajkot, and 16 at Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the normal at Poona, Sholapur, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore (3·48), Ahmedabad (2·55) and Mangalore (2·20), about two inches at Surat, over an inch at Raipur, Ratnagiri and Calicut, nearly an inch at Karwar and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore and Secunderabad. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Surat is fairly normal, and rain is to be expected. In Gujarat, the Central and North-West-Provinces, Berar and Central India the weather conditions continue to be favourable for light to moderate showers. As anticipated on the 30th June, the rain-fall on the West Coast (from Cochin to Surat) which for some days past had been scanty, had increased and the amounts now registered at every station except at Bombay are fairly normal.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Wednesday's observations :—Several Bengal telegrams are wanting to-day ; the remaining telegrams appear to show that the depression has advanced westwards in Central and South Behar. It has, probably, filled up slightly. It has determined moderate to heavy rain to Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Mymensing and Samgalpur report four inches; and Benares and Cawnpore three. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North-West India, and practically no rain fell yesterday in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Rain fell in somewhat larger amounts along the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. Mangalore, Surat, and Ahmedabad had two inches ; Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, and Ratnagiri one. No rain fell over nearly the whole of Madras, where the temperature is considerably in excess. The chief feature of the past twenty-four hours is increasing strength of the Bombay current. Winds are especially strong in the Deccan, West Rajputana, and Sind, and are more directly west than usual.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd July.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum emperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·4
General Directions of wind*	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	387
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·29
" " year	17·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th	0·03

*From midnight to midnight.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Australia, 1,378 tons, Captain T Barber cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W L Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1149 tons, Captain J M Couper, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta (10th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Rowe and Mr Fenton as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Patna (s)	Couper	Calcutta, June 10.
4	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar, &c.
	Ormidale (s)	Butler	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rheinfels, Weber, for Calcutta.
" Australia, Barber, for Hamburg and Bremen.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Westmeath, for Antwerp via Karachi.
" Henzada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Patna, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May 29	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast	17	Somali coast.
June 8	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Trincomalee.		
12	Kirkdale	Sutherland	Jeddah	23	Calcutta
13	Etoile (French G Boat)	Thomner	Obock	20	Obock
15	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	25	Bombay
	Fremantle (S Dredger)	Couttes	Put back		
17	Amber	Greey	Bombay		
18	Preussen	Hogemann	China	18	Bremen
	Cheribon	Gadais	Singapore		Marseilles
	Oriental	Seymour	London		Bombay
	Chanda	Simpson	Bombay	19	Zanzibar
	San Francisco	Marques	Manila	18	Liverpool
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Bombay	23	Jeddah
	Castleventry	Horsefield	Saigon	19	Bordeaux
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	23	Bombay
19	Saint Enoch	Mundle	Bombay	19	Dunkirk
	Scharlachberger	Warckmeister	Calcutta		Hamburg
	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast.		
	Pallas	McLeod	China	24	Portsmouth
	Natal	Verron	China	20	Marseilles
20	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	21	Hodeida
	Bombay	Robertson	Cardiff		
	Purulia	Metcalfe	Zanzibar	21	Bombay
	Oxus	Dupont	Marseilles		China
21	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	22	Somali coast
	Sultan	Rafen	Batoum	24	Persian Gulf
	Rufiyi	Pfeil	Kiel		
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay	21	London
22	Neghelia	M Riat	Jeddah	25	Red S Ports
	Locksley Hall	Collins	Kurrachee	22	Liverpool
	Ville de la Ciotat	Fiaschi	Sydney	23	Marseilles
23	Pei-ho	Trocme	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Methley Hall	Scott	Rangoon		Liverpool
	Clan Graham	Kewley	Madras	24	London
24	Headlands	Holman	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Hohenzollern	Eichel	Australia		Bremen
	Urania	Smith	Cardiff		
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	24	Jeddah

Aden, June 24.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Perth s—44 cases writing papers, A H Essoofbhoy.
Persia s—40 cases gingerwine and 5 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—50 cases candles, S A S Dawood, 25 cases provision Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
O'Campo s—40 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Formosa s—109 cases earthenware, E P Mahomed and Co.
Ehrenfels s—10 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Formosa s—4 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—51 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—12 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
FROM GENOA.
Bormida s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Australia s—10 cases medicine other sorts, Gopaljee Megjee ; 5 cases medicine, S Pestonjee ; 10 bales papers, Bombay D M Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Companion s—600 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Westmeath s—5,000 cwts mowraseed and 800½ cwts mustardseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 4,351½ cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Australia s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HULL.
A J Balfour s—4,002 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—13 cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy ; 163 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist, Pestonjee F Talati ; 12 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.
Surat s—11 cases opium, The P and O Co.
FOR KOBE.
Nagoya Maru s—400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Virawa s—353 bales cotton R Luchmondas ; 200 bales cotton, B Hurdayal.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—35 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 80 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman.
Surat s—12 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, and 175 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).
For Testamentary Suit.
5-94—Bhaishunker and K—Soni Ambaram Mugun and others vs Vithal Mohcekum—In person. For dismissal.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
442-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Amruttal Mohunlal vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Modi and others Edgelow and G—J Junardhan and A.
390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal —Mansuklal, D and J.
407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.
268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.
For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report and Costs.
151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed
76-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little, S, N and B.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsuklal, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G—To Vary Commissioner's Report.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.
91-94—Ardasir, H and D—The Standard Oil Co. and others vs Ramjee Moorarjee—Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.
96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thaker Laljee Goculdas and another—Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Payne, G and S.
88-94—Bicknell, M and M—Bai Sonabai vs Bai Ruttonbai and others—Bicknell, M and M.
121-94—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapurjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir, H and D and Bhaishunker and K.
154-94—Bicknell, M and M—Jamsetji Framji Khathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H.
315-92—Brown and M—Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and others vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Craigie L and O—(Summary Suit).
618-93—M L Shroff—Ramdayal Salyram Javer vs Nurhurry Balkrishna Parajpe—Chitnis M and M.
101-94—Roughton and B—Aboo Bucker Hajee Sumar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Sumar and another—Little, S N, and B.
132-94—Wadia and G—Gordhundas Chaturmal vs Gul Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria and others—Ardasir H and D (Summary Suit.)
Brown and M for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1886 and in the matter of the Namdeo Shimpi caste Funds and in the matter of a suit in the late Supreme Court at Bombay Equity side wherein William Howard Esqr, Acting Advocate General for the East India Co at Bombay at the relation of Chundoo Raghoonath and others on behalf of themselves and all other members of Namdeo Shimpi caste except the Defendant was Informant and Wishwanath Atmaram a Defendant—Little, S N and B for Advocate General and Bicknell, M and M
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
356-91—Craigie, L and O—Goverdhandas Khatao vs Ramputtab Sumrutrai and others.
484-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Fatmabai vs Bai Lutifabai.
307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Munguldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
222-93—Tyabji D P and C—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum Saheb vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S N and B.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awadbin Oomer Sultan Nawab Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.
595-90—Tyabjee D P and C—Damodhar Sooderdas and another vs Lillandhar Shamjee—Brown and M.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Parshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.
Buchanan, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave.
JULY 2.
Wilkinson, Vety-Lt, Ms, A V D, on leave, from Belgaum.
JULY 3.
Rennick, Lt-Col, Bengal, Dy Comr Panjab, on leave, from Rohtak.
Hatherell, Capt, 22nd Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Deolali.
JULY 4.
Keily, Lt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Satara.
DEPARTURE.—JUNE 28.
French, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

1. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-Quarters on the 6th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-morrow, 6th instant at 8-30 p.m.—25pr. Gun drill.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-morrow, 6th instant at 8-45 p.m.—25pr. Gun drill.

2. A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Byculla Head-Quarters on Saturday next. Tickets can be obtained from Sergts. Pinder and Marsland.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 30).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Capt J F Evans, M B, I M S (Bengal), Offg Chemi Examr and Profr of Chemy in the Medl College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Lieut G L S Ward, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of B I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam for employment as Offg Commdt of the Naga Hills Mily Police Battn.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety-Maj G J R Rayment, FRCVS, Supdt, Civil Vetry Dept, N-W P and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Davidson as Conslr Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

Mr A C Hankin, Asst in Central India to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakoiti, is granted privilege leave for three months.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Scott as Conslr Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Edward Mosle as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr J H Kruger.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H J Shaw as Acting Conslr Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr G W White.

Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J C E Branson, Depy Acctt-Genl, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W-P and Oudh with effect from the expiration of privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5th Infantry—Second-Lieut C R Harbord, Offg Wing Officer 2nd Infy, to be Wing Officer vice Lieut M F A Sexton, deceased.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Persl Staff, to be Honorary Surgeon—Surg-Col E C Markey, CB, Army Medical Staff.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J S Kemball Lincolnshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regt of B I ; L C Jones, Bedfordshire Regt, Offg Squad Officer, 7th B C.

Lieut E C Creagh South Staffordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 4th P I, having completed eighteen month's probationary service, is additted to the I S C.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third-class Asst Surgns, H E Benson and W W Turner.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Maj J M T Badgley, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade Mily Works Dept, for three months ; and Capt C H Powell, I S C Wing Commdr, 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing : the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut the Hon'ble A F Napier, I S C, Squad Officer, 12th B C, for one year.

Vety-Lieut H T Pease, Civil Vety Dept (on probation), Asst to Inspr-Genl, Civil Vety Dept in India, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for six months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut-Col A S Roberts, Genl List, Infy, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Punjab, (m c) for three months ; Capt A G Peyton, I S C, Squad Commdr, 9th B L (p a) for seven days ; Lieut C T W Forth, I S C, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of B I (p a) for one month ; Lieut G S Worsley, R A, Subaltern, No 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for three months ; Lieut J L W ffrench Mullen, I S C, Squad Officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of B L, (m c) for three months ; and Condr A W Shepherd, Ord Dept, Chief Clerk, office of the Inspr-Genl of Ord, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (m c) for four months.

Col T A Scott, I S C, Depy Commr, 1st class, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating civil employ.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Major—Capt C J L Stuart.

The undermentioned officers of the I S C, are admitted to the colonel's allowance :—Col J B Smith and Col T Higginson.

In accordance with the Royal Warrant, dated 12th March 1894, the undermentioned Senr Asst Surgns are granted (subject to H M's approval) honorary rank but to rank for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to their honorary military rank from the dates given below :—

As Hony Surgeon-Majors—T H Hills ; and J Forsyth.

As Hony Surgn-Capts—H C Hodgkins, C Cordell, W Wade, J Hamilton, H J Miller, J Fitzpatrick, W M Mitchell, R F Knight, G A Hottinger, R Johnson, J Holmes, J Barker, and H I Finnamore.

As Hony Surgn-Lieuts—G T Leopold, J McNaught, T Davis P Barrett, G H Campbell, W H Lewty, R M Blaker, A B Eates, C Pierce, J Munrowd, E Swainson, J Reid, G F Fox, J E Campbell.

Maj J G Morris, I S C, Depy Commr, 3rd class, Hyderabad, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th May 1894, subject to H M's approval.

Behar Light Horse—H E Cox Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut vice Inglis, promoted ; and M M Halliday, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Surma Valley Light Horse—A H Templer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut to completete the establishment.

Behar Light Horse—Second-Lieut W A Inglis to be Lieut vice Crookshank, resigned ; and Lieut R R G Crookshank resigns his commission.

2nd (Cadet) Battn Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut C S Prebble resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut N H Matheson resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R H Macdonald, R E, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr R D P Jones, R I M has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Campion, Engr 1st grade Punjab is appointed to officiate as a Supdtg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J E Hilton.

Mr E G J McCudden, Ex-Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief, Cuttack, Midanpur-Calcutta Railway Survey, with the rank of Supdt of works.

Mr J G Maclean, Traffic Inspr, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supdt, North-Western Railway.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Supr Rev Establt of State Railways, Loco Dept Mr H H Buckland to class II, grade I ; and Mr C L S Fouracres, to class III, grade 2.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the supr Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, from dates specified :—Mr E A Kenyon, to be Supdt, Class V 2nd grade temporary, and Mr A P Hill, Supdt class V, 2nd grade, temporary.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*).

Mr G A Tweedy, Magte and Collr, Budaun, privilege leave for three months.

Surg-Lieut-Col M D Moriarty, Civil Surg, Meerut, privilege leave for three months, from 24th July 1894.

Mr J S Meston, Settlmt Officer, Budaun to officiate as Magte and Collr, Budaun, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr G A Tweedy, or until further orders.

Mr H G Bilson, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the direction division of the school circle to the charge of the Debra Dun Forest Division.

Surg-Maj A Duncan, M. D., I. M. S., Almora, to the civil medical charge of that district, in addition to his military duties, from 11th June 1894.

Mr. R K. Moseley, Offg Muncpl Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Mr E. R. Parsons, or until further orders.

Mr. B. F Mutti, Head Master, Jubilee High School, Lucknow, to be Provl High Master, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad Zila School.

The following probationary Asst Dist Supdts of Police having passed the prescribed examinations, are promoted to be Asst Dist Supdts of Police, 2nd grade :—Messrs. R. Kinloch, G. H. deM. Goutiere, A. D. Ashdown, W. F. Martin.

Surg-Capt G. H. Baker, Civil Surg, from Banda to Meerut.

Surg-Capt S. H. Henderson, Offg Civil Surg, from Hardoi to Banda.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. E. A. Carswell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, in charge of the irrigation works in the Tarai and Bhabar, Kumaun Division privilege leave for three months.

Mr. A. S. Knolles, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is on return from privilege leave, appointed to the charge of the Basti district.

Mr. L. B Simoon, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad Division, Provl Works.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed, Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GLARE GLASSES, in the most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest picked Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality. Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—1 BAY ARAB HORSE, about 14·3, high, goes in Double and Single harness, thoroughly reliable, fit for Family use. Price Rs. 300. Apply to S. R. LALKAKA, Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PICTURES, MOUNTED, FRAMED and Sent in for Simla and Poona Exhibitions, at extremely Moderate Rates.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

WANTED, for H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor, SIX PAIRS of FOX HOUNDS, used for two Seasons in India. Apply, giving prices and other particulars, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor.

FRESH SHIPMENT every fortnight—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2, and 1-8, per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt of finest Pure Turkish tobacco. They will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, aromatic, and free drawing Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Discount to large buyers.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-Class, Comfortable and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a Separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, WESTROPP-HOUSE, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription. Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Anna 1.

A MANCHESTER FIRM Wishes to BUY COTTON from a Reliable House on Cif Terms. Cotton to be Shipped under Buyer's own Marks. Address—"L. F.," care of this Office.—1. Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

KHETSY'S INKS.—Award of First-class Certificate of Merit, from Kathiawad Exhibition, 1893. —Analysed and Certified by Government Analyser and Messrs. Treacher and Co. Favourable report by B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and Mercantile Firms. For Samples and Rates apply to AHMED HASSAN & Co., Sole Agents, Abdul Rehman Street, Paidhoni.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

S.S. "KIRBY HALL,"
Arrived 4th July, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th July, 1894.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
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SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

THE London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations, usually wired by Reuter, were unchanged again yesterday, the only fresh item of news in this line being a further payment of £100,000 in Gold into the Bank of England. Bar Silver, though unaltered in value in London, was ¼ cent cheaper in New York, at 62¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London still 4·88½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 32¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 32s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet; and Linseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 7-8d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 7 5-16d.; and September Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·12 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. It is announced that the New York market would be closed to-day.

BUSINESS in our local Cotton market has been upon a rather larger scale to-day, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. The purchases sum up 3,650 bales, of which exporters are credited with 1,300, consisting of 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 191; 300 each of Oomras, at Rs. 183; and Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 203; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 162-4; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 201; the 2,350 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 700 Dhulia, at Rs. 153-64; 600 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195-7; 500 Dharwar, at Rs. 186½-91½; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 190-2; 100 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 188; Bengal at Rs. 171; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 176; and 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 202 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a small extent for export, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have remained steady at yesterday's quotations; but only a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,549	bales.
Wheat	5,940	cwts.
Linseed	2,019	„
Rapeseed	8,656	„
Gingelly	674	„
Poppyseed	1,136	„
Groundnuts	557	„
Castorseed	1,037	„
Rice	3,441	„

FREIGHTS remain dull, without fresh business reported to-day; and rates are unusually unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat practically throughout the day, except for a short time, when 1s. 0 31-32d. was given; but the demand for legitimate trade has been very limited. Of Mercantile Paper we have heard of but little offering, 1s. 0 31-32d. having also been reported for private demand, and 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; and from Calcutta we hear that the market there has been irregular, six months' sight Credits being quoted 1-32d. lower, and Bank Telegraphic 1-32d. higher, than yesterday. The tendency here, as usual on a Wednesday, is to await the result of Council drawings, which are expected to be at about 1s. 0 15-16d. to 31-32d.; and we close meantime as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 0 31-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·37	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the morning at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and 103 3/8 for Account; with 102 5/8 named for 3½ per Cents.; and these may be taken also as the closing rates; but they are all nominal, this market having been closed again to-day on account of the death of another member of the Parsee community.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed to-day for the same reason.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted and telegrams for places South of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	3	7p.m.	21	55
Teheran	4	2	31 p.m.	..	23
Suez	4	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th July, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	...	1
„ Karachi	..	21	...	1
„ Madras	...	46	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 30th June 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,57,033	4,21,724	15,214	5,93,971
Corresponding 6 days last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	–	–	–	4,83,883

Increase............Rs. 1,10,088

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th June 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,037	10,001	115	19,153
Total for 24 weeks	9,537	10,301	125	19,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 28th June 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 23rd June 1894.	4,756,900
Balance to be remitted from 24th June 1894 to 31st March 1895	12,243,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEWICKE—June 19, at Darjiling, the wife of Major H B Bewicke, the Manchester Regt, prematurely of a daughter, (still born).

HOLMES—June 21, at Negheriting, Assam, the wife of A B Holmes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—COLVILL—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Wellbore MacCarthy, Surgeon-Captain E A W Hall, I M S, to Jane Reedie Colvill, of Dunedin, N Z, daughter of the late Robert Colvill, Forfarshire, N B.

DEATH.

WALKER—June 21, at Nelli Tea Estate, Lower Assam, of convulsions, Iris Gertrude Mary, infant daughter of Frederic and Eva Walker, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

ALTHOUGH from a strictly geographical point of view Corea is not a "buffer" state, it has the misfortune to have been for centuries a bone of contention between China and Japan. From early times Corea has acknowledged the suzerainty of China; in the seventeenth century renewed conditions of vassalage were accepted; and in the trade regulations of twelve years ago China's rights as suzerain were recapitulated and accepted by Corea. Every King, as also his heir-apparent, applies for and obtains investiture from the Emperor of China; annual missions with tribute are sent to Peking; and no important step in the relations of Corea with other countries is taken without China's consent. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Celestial Empire, in pursuance of a policy of *laissez faire,* displayed extreme supineness when, a few months ago, her protectorate was defied by a fierce insurrection with which the reigning monarch of Corea seemed utterly unable to cope. Indeed, it was not until Japan interfered for the purpose of protecting her subjects, that the Court of Peking sent troops to assist those of the Corean Government in repressing the rebellion. Three of the China merchant steamers were taken up early in June, and some two thousand foreign drilled soldiers were shipped to Corea. The feelings between Japan and China have never been very cordial—both nations carry in remembrance former sanguinary conflicts; the Japanese regard the Chinese with contempt, as being far below themselves in the march of progress; whilst the Celestials look upon their little neighbour both as foolish and insolent. It is, therefore, not surprising that when the troops of the two Powers were brought face to face in Corea, old wounds in national vanity were re-opened, and there was initiated a quarrel which seems only too likely to lead to active hostilities between the two ancient nations of the Further East, unless some of the European Powers determine to interfere. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* has before now made mistakes, but if his information in the present instance is correct, the outlook is serious enough. Not only has Japan refused to withdraw her troops from Corea, she has, says the *Times'* correspondent, summoned the King of that unhappy land to relinquish Chinese suzerainty, and while declaring the autonomy of the country, to accept Japanese protection and dismiss the Chinese Resident. It is not likely, however, that the ruler of a small country containing less than twelve million inhabitants will lightly venture on the dangerous course of transferring his allegiance from a monarch who governs more than four hundred million people, and whose territories adjoin his own, to an Emperor whose sway is owned by only forty millions of people, and whose dominions are divided from Corea by the waters of the Japan Sea.

The probabilities of war are so great, that a comparison of the fighting forces of the Celestial Empire with those of Japan may be profitably instituted. If Chinese official statistics are to be relied on, great improvements in the army have taken place since the last war with a foreign Power. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China under foreign supervision are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, the author of "Tonquin," gives the number of the army of Manchuria as seventy thousand men, divided into two corps. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and they possess a liberal supply of Krupp eight-centimetre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, (having its head-quarters at Kalgan, an important town to the north-west of Peking), is numbered at fifty thousand men in time of peace; but they can be doubled in the event of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The Army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not in all probability be moved eastward in the event of hostilities. These three corps may be described as the Active Army, but in addition to them the Territorial Army or Braves have to be reckoned with. They form a kind of local militia capable of being raised to a strength of probably six hundred thousand men, but in time of peace the strength does not exceed one-third of the possible maximum. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies, and they are reported to be badly equipped. The full strength then of the army may be put down at 1,200,000 men. Although his subjects are extremely slow to adopt progressive measures, the Emperor of China has found it unsafe to stand still in the matter of national defence, and during the last fifteen years China has acquired a considerable fleet, many of the ships being of a powerful armament. The larger vessels have been built in European yards, several of them in England, and the Imperial Arsenal of Foochow has produced torpedo-crusers, gunboats, and despatch vessels. The naval strength of China, divided into four squadrons, consists of one first class, two second class, and three third class battleships; nine port defence vessels; nine second class cruisers, and no less than forty-seven third class. There are also two first class, twenty-six second class, and thirteen third class torpedo boats, and two smaller boats. But with the strengthening of the Chinese fleet there has been little or no improvement of the quality of the men constituting the navy. Unlike Japan China is lamentably deficient in this respect. It must not be supposed that the figures we have given represent the full strength of the resources upon which the Emperor of China can reckon. With the navy as with the army, and so with the revenue, it is almost impossible to draw the line between what may be called the Imperial fleet and the numerous small fleets that belong to the viceroys of the maritime provinces. Numerous officials, such as the Salt Commissioners, keep a few well-armed gun boats to help them in the collection of duty on the articles over which they have special control. The foreign customs also possess a number of cruisers, carrying foreign officers and engineers. The defensive force of Corea is small, but it is not to be forgotten that if—as is most likely—the Emperor Li-Ki throws in his lot with the strongest side, the difficulties of Japan will be sensibly increased. The standing army consists of about five thousand men, stationed at Seoul, and drilled under the supervision of two Americans. Two regiments are equipped with Remington Rifles, and are fairly efficient. There is a battery of Gatling and one of Krupp guns. A force of 500 cavalry has been organised, armed with carbines and swords.

How could Japan meet the formidable array of forces that China could put into the field with the knowledge of an almost illimitable reserve of men and revenue behind them? The Emperor has the supreme command of both the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the Army has been organised on a uniform basis of conscription. According to this system all males of the age of twenty are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, three of which must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the reserve they have to form part of the *landwehr* for a quinquennium, and every male from seventeen to forty years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr* must belong to the *landsturm,* and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency. The Active Army numbers some eighty thousand men, but under the system we have described, it would be possible to put a quarter-of-a-million men in the field. All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now in use is the one invented, some years ago, by Colonel Murata. The weapon, although constructed largely on continental models, is found to be rather complicated when used by Europeans, but the Japanese—whose mechanical skill is hereditary—can use it with ease. Several competent authorities have declared that when used by Japanese, the Murata rifle will not suffer by comparison with the breech-loaders of European powers. The Japanese fleet—manned by over ten thousand efficient officers and men—is a purely offensive force of the mobile character, there being no coast defence vessels of the class so called in England. It consists of five ships, which may be classed as armoured cruisers (one of these being a wooden vessel), nine second-class cruisers, and twenty-two vessels which may be ranked as third-class cruisers, fifteen of the number having a speed of ten knots or more. In no direction has the craving of the Japanese to imitate Western methods taken a more practical turn than in the improvement of their first line of defence. The work of strengthening the navy goes merrily forward, and the vessels built in the yards on the Tyne combine the most recent improvements, as was apparent to any one who visited the latest addition to the Japanese fleet when it was lying in Bombay Harbour, a few months ago. For the purpose of meeting the cost of these additions to the navy the Emperor, last year, ordered increased taxation—not of the people but of himself and his officers. He directed that a sum of three hundred thousand dollars should be deducted from his annual income, and that ten per cent. should be taken from the salaries of all Government officials for a period of six years, to form a fund for the construction of men-of-war. Recent improvements of armaments notwithstanding, Japan, if she tries conclusions with her big neighbour, will have to fight against heavy odds in regard to numbers, and almost illimitable resources. But the pluck of the Japanese soldiers is great; and they are so well armed, that if the struggle comes it is sure to be a severe one in its earlier stages at least.

THE much-debated democratic Budget has run the gauntlet of the Committee, and will be read a third time, and passed any afternoon without further trouble. The House of Lords has no terrors for a money-bill, and it will be law before the end of the first week in July. Any millionaire that desires to disappoint Sir William Harcourt of that eighth share of his fortune on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may now count, must make haste to die before the Budget Bill receives the Royal Assent; otherwise, the only resource left him will be to give away his property amongst his relations—if he have any—or his friends and dependents, so that he may, like the traveller with empty pockets, sing in the robber's face. The Bill has been much discussed, and subjected to numerous proffers of amendment, but except in one particular it passes substantially in the form in which it was introduced. The energetic remonstrances of the Colonial Governments—emphasized by not very obscure references to the tea-chests that once floated in Boston Harbour, Bunkers Hill, and the declaration of Independence—prevailed on Sir William Harcourt to himself introduce an amendment to exempt from the estimate of duty payable in the United Kingdom legacies to be paid in the Colonies. It does not appear so far that the Government of India made equally successful representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view to save the scanty pensions of the widows and orphans of servants of that Government who toiled in India from partial confiscation. But we shall see. Perhaps it may turn out that the Government of India did make representations, and that those representations have received a favourable hearing.

THE passing of the Budget in the first week of July justifies the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Ministers who sit with him in the Lower House, to act on the representation of their more ardent followers to use the closure freely to cut short the apparently endless discussion. They held, and as the result shows, rightly, that the Opposition would grow weary of proposing amendments which there was no real intention of passing, or even of pushing to a division, and that the fears that the debates might be spun out to the end of July were groundless. But now that the Budget is out of the way, the Government are likely to find that they are no forrarder. The rest of the Session is before them; what will they do with it? If they devote the next eight weeks to Welsh Disestablishment, the thirty-two Welsh Members will be mightily pleased; but what will the Radicals say to the shelving of the Distribution Bill, the Parnellites to the dropping of the Evicted Tenants Bill, the teetotallers to the shutting out of the Local Veto Bill? If they choose the Distribution Bill the Welsh cave may expand, and joined to the Parnellites even half the Welsh thirty-two would suffice to put the Government in a minority. That the situation is exceedingly complex is evident enough. But after all a solution may be found in the fact that whichever of the Bills in question may be passed through the House of Commons it will most certainly be despatched with scant shrift in the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt may be able to impress upon Radicals and the "Celtic Fringe," the futility of quarrelling over the precedence of Bills which will, one and all, perish within three days after they have passed the House of Commons.

IT is, or ought to be a proverb, that anyone who wants news about himself should go to strangers to learn it. We cannot, therefore, be much surprised—we certainly do not complain—that the *Calcutta Review* for July has been privileged to hear many particulars about the early ages of the *Bombay Gazette,* which, we confess, had escaped our memory. An anonymous writer, whose fine Roman hand, however, bewrayeth him, in the course of some bright pages devoted to "Bombay Domestic Annals" gives a brief, but interesting, reference to the Press. The *Bombay Gazette* and the *Courier* were established about 1790; and for forty years both papers continued to be weeklies. The *Courier* was founded by Mr. William Ashburner, of the Civil Service. It is satisfactory to know that in 1820 both papers were flourishing. On the last day of the next year, 1821, the then editor of the *Bombay Gazette,* Mr. Adolphus Pope, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, died at Poona. The Indian Press was greatly hampered at that period by the exorbitant postal charges for inland delivery. The Post Office, under a notification, published in England, refused to deliver a newspaper at any distance under half-a-rupee, which, at that time, meant one shilling and threepence, the rupee being from six pence to sevenpence above the par of exchange. Is it not a case for some Dr. Faustus to implore the Demon—in default of a more beneficent Power—to roll back the cycle of seventy years! In 1827, a certain Colonel M. Stanhope declared at the East Indian House, that although Mr. Fair was the nominal owner of the *Bombay Gazette,* the real proprietor was Mr. Francis Warden (of Warden Road?). This little circumstance seems to have given point to a remark that fell from the chief of the newly-constituted High Court. The first Chief Justice of Bombay deemed it his duty to declare that he would punish the editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* with both fine and imprisonment, and he deported Mr. Fair. His Lordship—Sir Edward West—also suspended five barristers, including the Advocate-General—a very terrible Chief Justice! The year 1840 was disastrous to the personnel of the Bombay press. Within three months Mr. Rousseau, sub-editor of the *Courier,* died of cholera; Mr. Callum, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette,* died of cholera at 29; Mr. Brennan, editor of the *Bombay Times,* and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, died of apoplexy, at the age of 36. We must not pass over an incident illustrative of the martial manners of the times. The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in 1833 challenged Colonel Vans Kennedy; the latter declined to fight, and was denounced in the columns of the paper as a slanderer and a coward. This led to an action for libel, and a verdict in favour of the prudent Colonel for Rs. 500.

TELEGRAMS received from China state that the sales of Bombay yarns during the past fortnight amounted to 7,500 bales in Shanghai, and 7,000 bales in Hong Kong—exchange being quoted at Rs. 261 per 100 taels at the former port, and Rs. 194 to Rs. 195 per 100 dollars at the latter. Later telegrams report the market a little weaker and prices a dollar lower at Hong Kong.

THE District Army Orders, yesterday, contained the following notification:—Route-Marching will be carried out weekly by regiments during the ensuing three months. Officers Commanding will make it as instructive as possible, and will submit a report on the last day of each month as to practices carried out during the month. Marches should not be less than six miles, and should be as far as possible, progressive as to length. Routes should, as much as possible, be through the city.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Dhalla Dhana was charged with having, on the 27th March last, administered dhatura-poison to one Rama Rupa, in a ball of sweetmeat, called "ladu." It was given to Rama through a Brahmin, named Dhalla Heera, who represented it to be part of "the food-offering of the gods," telling him he would do well to eat it. Rama gave a portion of the ball of sweetmeat to his nephew and another man, and all the three persons suffered from its effects, and had to be removed to hospital. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. In another case, Khalla Dewjee, a Lohana, was charged with having, on the 6th May last, kidnapped a girl, named Moonghee, from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Lalljee Chutturbhooj, and also with enticing her away for an immoral purpose. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all the charges, and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. There being no other case for trial, the Third Criminal Sessions, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, were formally dissolved.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 1st July in the Vehar Lake, was 86 cents as against 1 inch 66 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 16 inches 87 cents as against 24 inches 28 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 254 feet, and at the end of the week 356 feet 75 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 256 feet 75 cents at the beginning of the week, and 250 feet 80 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch, and at the same date last year 1 inch 34 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 21 inches 11 cents, or 7 inches 10 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 436 feet 55 cents, or 5 feet 75 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 436 feet 10 cents, or 4 feet 5 cents less than last year. On the Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 3 inches 83 cents as against 2 inches 22 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 18 inches 77 cents as against 43 inches 44 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 398 feet 45 cents, being 6 feet 66 cents less than last year at the same date.

PROFESSOR GUAMURI, of the University of Pisa, is of the same opinion as that published by him in 1892, in the *Archivi di Scienze Mediche,* viz., that the process of pustulation, both of cow-pox and small-pox, is originated by a parasite which develops in the epithelial cells. He has studied both the morphology and biology of this organism. It is capable of amœbic movements, which can be seen on examination of lymph taken from the initial vesicle at the temperature of the human body. By this process Professor Guamuri has also verified the multiplication of the parasite under the microscope, and the fact of phagocytosis by polynucleated leucocytes. With a stain of gentian and methylene, the structure of this low organism may be studied. It consists of a roundish body with a clear outline. Professor Guamuri has succeeded in reproducing the parasite in the cornea of rabbits with inoculation of the same lymph, and he has verified the fact that no other source of irritation is capable of producing anything of the appearance of the same parasite in the cornea. Professor Guamuri believes that it is a zooparasite belonging to the class of rhizopode, and that it is the cause of both cow-pox and small-pox.

THE young Marquess Camden, who came of age last year, is enormously rich, being the landlord of the greater part of Camden Town, the site of which was purchased by a judicious ancestor of his for a small sum at a time when land was cheap in that district. He owns a very fine country seat—Bayham Abbey, in Sussex, which is one of the show places in the South of England.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

On the motion of Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, the House of Commons has ordered a return to be presented of the net Income and Expenditure of India for the decade ending 1893.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

In the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, the latter were beaten by eight wickets.

PRESIDENT PERIER'S ADDRESS TO THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, JULY 3.

President Casimir-Perier, in his message to the Chambers, says he is not a Party man, but belongs to France, and will follow M. Carnot's example by devotion to duty.

He is resolved, he says, not to seek re-election at the expiration of his term of office. He is penetrated with a sense of the responsibility of his high office, and will not allow his constitutional rights to be disregarded.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4.

The Senate have passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of five votes. It is fixed to commence on 1st August, and has been returned to the House of Representatives, which will consider the Amendments.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

It has been decided that when his Excellency the Viceroy visits Dharmsala before starting on his regular tour, he will be accompanied by her Excellency Lady Elgin and a full suite. The durbar at Lahore will be the only big durbar in the Panjab.

RULES REGARDING LAW REPORTS.

New rules have been sanctioned in connection with the reporting of the Calcutta Series of the Law reports; and the Law reporting of the other High Courts may shortly be considered with a view to suggesting any amendment to the various Local Governments. The notification regarding the new rules of the Calcutta Law reporting will be issued almost immediately.

A NEW AMBULANCE SADDLE.

A new ambulance saddle, recently invented, was inspected, this morning, by the military authorities, including General Stedman, Quarter-Master-General in India. The new saddle has met with general approval.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

It may be said that, among other tours under consideration, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief contemplates visiting the Bombay Presidency. This, however, has not been decided upon, as some twelve tours have been submitted for selection.

SIR SALTER PYNE'S FAREWELL MEETING WITH THE VICEROY.

Sir Salter Pyne holds a farewell meeting with H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow. A letter from the Amir arrived yesterday, and after arranging certain matters with his Excellency, the important intelligence will be made public.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

The Bill connected with the army re-organization will shortly be returned to the Legislative Department for the final drafting. It is improbable that the Act will come into force on November 1, as originally anticipated. The Secretary of State has apparently reverted to seniority, pure and simple, in making promotions to Major-Generals.

MR. WESTLAND'S ARRIVAL IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

Mr. Westland, Finance Minister to the Government of India, arrived in Poona, this afternoon; and Captain Gabb, on behalf of his Excellency the Governor, has taken him to Ganeshkhind, where he will stay for a few days, before proceeding to Bombay.

DURBAR AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

The Chief Commissioner held a durbar at Mandalay, on Friday. The extra Assistant Commissioner in a speech, expressed his pleasure on finding that the Upper Province was quieter than he left it. He desired to acknowledge the admirable work that has been done by Upper Burmans in the service, and was most anxious that Upper Burma should be manned by natives. The province with the present staff is rapidly assimilating our methods of administration, and improving annually. It was comparatively easy to suppress disorder with more substantial triumph and bring the people into touch with the administration. This, he believed, was being done.

A MISSION HOSPITAL AT MIRAJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JULY 4.

The American Presbyterian Mission Hospital was opened, to-day, by his Highness Balasaheb, Chief of Miraj (senior). His Highness Nanasaheb, the young Chief of Kurundwad, was present. Rao Bahadur Callian SitaramChitray, ex-Karbhari of Miraj (senior), was specially invited for the occasion. Besides many American ladies and gentlemen, Rao Bahadurs Vadya and Soni, the Karbharis of Sangli and Miraj (junior), and all the officials of Miraj (senior) were present. Rao Bahadur Chitray made a telling speech.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 3.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 4.

H. M. S. Redbreast sailed for Colombo.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hong Kong for Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-8
Bar Silver	28½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 3.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	84·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR W. ROBINSON, Governor of Hong Kong, has telegraphed to the General at Singapore and the Admiral in Japan for all the medical assistance they can send. No civil medical men are available at Singapore, Shanghai, or Canton.

PRIVATE MEACHAM, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Court, for shooting a coachman on the Murree-Rawalpindi road. Meacham mistook the man for a rifle thief, and fired on him. The case has excited great interest; and indignation is expressed by military men generally at the sentence, as Meacham was virtually acting under orders.

IT seems that the Chinese at Hong Kong ascribe the plague to the Cable Tramway which connects Victoria with the Peak, 2,000 feet above sea-level. How the line can be responsible for the disease is not explained, but probably they think that the gods are offended at a railway running skyward.

WHAT has come to be known as the Ramnagar Riot case, in which four sepoys of the Maharaja of Benares were charged with an attack upon the local police, and sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to six months' imprisonment a-piece, has terminated on appeal in the quashing of the sentences. Mr. Denman, the Sessions Judge, declined altogether to accept the theory of the prosecution that these men intended to intimidate the police and rescue their comrades. He stigmatised very strongly the conduct of the police in attempting to prove that the Dewan of the Maharaja of Benares had instigated the riot; and he spoke of the identification proceedings before Mr. Lyle as a farce. The appellants were acquitted and forthwith discharged. The case has been watched with great interest at Benares where it was looked upon as a trial of strength between the Maharaja and the police. Had the latter been successful, his Highness, no doubt, would have been made sensible of the result in the many ways in which the police can make their power felt, and he is to be congratulated on his escape from the toils.

A VAST number of young men in the N.-W. Provinces, writes the local paper, will be put out of their fears or hopes by the appearance of the current number of the *N.-W. P. Gazette*, which contains the results of the Entrance and Middle English Examinations. As the former was held in April, and the latter, we believe, at a still earlier date, the examinees have had a considerable time to spend in suspense; but seeing that the names of the successful only are to be counted in the one case by the hundred, and in the other by the thousand, our sympathy is rather with the examiners.

THOSE who look far ahead and survey the military position in India generally from an Imperial standpoint, says the Allahabad paper, see that in time to come the three local Gurkha battalions now stationed in Assam will have to be withdrawn. Their place will be in cantonments on the Himalayas, the great hill reserve being thus raised from 12 to 15 battalions. This change will involve considerable expenditure, as the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles will have to be replaced by new military police battalions, but it will certainly take place sooner or later. The effect of the occupation of Lushailand and Manipur will become more marked each year, and when Assam is opened out by the railways now in course of construction the maintenance of order within its limits will be greatly facilitated. Then the garrison of regulars may with safety be reduced. Meanwhile the civil police should bestir themselves to suppress the lawless characters who commit highway robbery and dacoity, tempted thereto by the sight of large sums of money being carried across country to tea-gardens. A few energetic officers, of the stamp of Mr. Hankin, would soon clear the Province of the robbers who waylay *gomashtas* and coolies, and then the planters would no longer feel that life and property were insecure. If the regular garrison were doubled to-morrow, the robberies which now take place would not be prevented. It is not the duty of the military sepoy to guard the roads or to escort agents carrying treasure to the gardens. The civil police are responsible for that kind of work, and if they show themselves unequal to it strong measures should be taken to make them efficient. It is here that reform is needed apparently, or, it may be, that the number of police is too small now that planting operations have extended so widely. The Chief Commissioner will, doubtless, explain the position in his annual Administration Report, which is now due.

ASSUMING that the normal date for the commencement of the monsoon is the 5th of June in Bombay, and the 15th at Calcutta, observes the *Pioneer*, its setting in this year was a little late on the Western Coast, and just about up to date in Bengal; but it has given heavier rain than usual so far over the greater part of India. The Bombay rains fell heavily till June 20, when there came a lull, and little has been received on the Western Coast since. The Bengal current has remained fairly steady during the last fortnight; but the meteorological feature of the period has been the formation of heavy depressions which have not given rain until they have advanced far into the interior of the country. The first of these resulted in a heavy cyclonic downpour over the submontane districts of the Punjab; the second has just brought heavy rain to Allahabad and the neighbouring districts of the N.-W. P., passing on thence to Bundelkund. Looking round him at the end of the month the Meteorological Reporter considers that the conditions are favourable for the continuance of the rains in July, especially on the Bombay side, unless there should be the unknown something in the sea region to interfere with the advance of the monsoon current.

THE representation made to the Chief Commissioner of Assam by the Indian Tea Association regarding the pending reduction in the garrison at Silchar has been effectively answered by Mr. Ward. The position may be briefly explained. The Government of India have decided that looking to the general military requirements of the country, it is no longer possible to keep 1½ regiments of Native Infantry in Assam, in addition to the three local Gurkha battalions. Accordingly, during the coming relief season, Silchar will be allotted a wing instead of a whole regiment, Dibrugarh being held as now by a wing also. This means practically the withdrawal of 400 sepoys from the Province. The planters of Cachar state that a feeling of insecurity has sprung up in that district in part attributable to the cadastral survey, and they suggest through the Association in Calcutta that the reduction in the garrison should not be made until the new battalion of military police had been recruited to its full strength and proved to be efficient. Mr. Ward points out that the cadastral survey is no new thing, as it was begun eleven years ago, and in no district in the Valley had there been any serious disturbance arising out of it. Further the reference to a new battalion of military police was not accurate, as the policy adopted had been to divide the old Surma Valley force into two battalions, one with headquarters at Silchar and the other to hold the North Lushai Hills. The strength of the former has been fixed at 371 men, and of the latter at 844, or, a total of 1,215 as against only 797 under the old conditions. On May 1, the Silchar battalion was only 15 under strength, but 179 men were still required for the North Lushai Corps. There are still six months in which to raise the force to its full numbers, so that when the relief takes place the 400 regular sepoys withdrawn from Assam will have been replaced by about the same number of military police. As a matter of fact the garrison on the eastern borders of Assam is stronger now than a few years ago, for Manipur is held by a Gurkha regiment and the North Lushai Hills are dominated by the police battalion which has been pushed forward to Aijal and other posts. The possibility of raids has, therefore, been reduced to the lowest point, the tract of country between Assam and Upper Burma having been pacified by repeated expeditions. The military police battalions are recruited from among Gurkhas and Dogras, and they are splendidly efficient. In fact, their training fits them better for frontier warfare than that of the ordinary regular regiments. The Abor expedition showed what the military police are capable of, and the planters need have no fear as to their conduct in the future.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 23rd June was 212, against 201 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 8 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 9 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-camplaints amounted to 75 and 14, respectively, against 82 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·7 per mille per annum, against 21·3, the mean of the last five years.

MATABELELAND already boasts a newspaper, called the "Matabele News and Mining Record." It consists of eight pages of foolscap, written with a pen and copied by means of a "graph." The price is sixpence. The following item of news is printed in a late number, under the heading "Camp Gossip":—"The whole country was thrown open yesterday, and large numbers of waggons, with parties of men and families, were wending and drove off looking round. During the week several more ladies—all married, worse luck, say the bachelors—came into camp, and are no longer, therefore, a novelty. Steps are being taken to start a building society, so as to provide funds for members building their own houses on easy terms of re-payment. Some talk is current with reference to starting a volunteer corps, but it is generally thought to be premature." The prices at the previous Saturday's sales are given as follows:—"Whisky, £3 a case; meal, £4 per bag; donkeys, £4 10s.; oxen, £2 5s.; cows, £2 10s.; sugar, 9d. per lb.; tea, £1 12s. 6d. per chest; tobacco, 2s. 6d. per lb.; flour, £2. 15s. per bag; loot claims, £11 10s.; doors, £2 5s.; windows, £3 2s. 6d.; carpenters' tools in much request."

A NOTICE has been posted on the doors of one of the fashionable churches in the West End of London intimating that in future the stewards who go round with the offertory plates have received peremptory instructions not to receive any coppers. "Those who cannot afford a threepenny piece are welcome to worship here free." It is alleged that this edict has been issued, not for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the poor, but to induce the rich, from whom most of the coppers come, to be more generous, and to give at least threepence in silver, if not for the sermon, at any rate for the service.

Two large plants of "Agave Americana," the American aloe or century plant, are now showing their flower-spikes at the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society of London. The last time this took place was in 1859, when a plant of this species, said to be over eighty years old, threw up a flower-spike to the height of thirty feet, with numerous candelabra-like branches, bearing at their extremities large clusters of bright yellow flowers, lasting in bloom for some months, the whole plant dying at its close. Many other rare and interesting plants have flowered this year at the gardens, a result due, it is believed, to the very hot, dry summer of last season.

ACCORDING to the *Zoologist*, a committee of English sportsmen and naturalists has been formed for the purpose of devising some scheme for the protection of South African mammals, chiefly giraffe, zebra, eland, gun, koodoo, and other antelopes, several of which, owing to indiscriminate slaughter, are on the verge of extinction. To attain this desirable end it is proposed to enclose a suitable tract of country, of about 100,000 acres with a wire fencing strengthened by a strong live fence of thorn on the outside. It is hoped the British South Africa Chartered Company will allow an inclosure to be made in the district near Fort Salisbury, which has already been reserved for game by the Company. That the scheme is feasible is shown by the success which has attended Mr. Austin Corbin's effort to establish in New Hampshire, U. S. A., a similar game park covering an area of 28,000 acres.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS has forwarded to the Hon. J. B. Patterson, Premier of Victoria, an important letter concerning Federation. The New South Wales Premier declares that the advantages of political unity are undoubted, but that he is opposed to the Commonwealth Bill adopted by the Sydney Convention of 1891 on several points. His consideration of Federation, especially during the recent banking crisis, has led him to the conclusion that it would be easier first completely to unify the interests of Victoria and New South Wales, and then to attract the other colonies into such union. It is not, he says, a question of annexation, but of partnership. The proposal of the Convention would necessitate 744 State legislators and 189 joint legislators, 933 in all with eight Governors and 56 Ministers, while the colonies would retain their debts, railways, &c. Sir George Dibbs then proceeds to urge that it would be more beneficial to pool the debts, railways, and national establishments generally of the colonies. He suggests that New South Wales and Victoria could arrange the terms of a union of interests more speedily than if the other colonies were to enter at the outset, and submits for Mr. Patterson's consideration a draft outline of a scheme for the unification of New South Wales and Victoria, as a preliminary to complete Australian union.

IF the British people collectively had been called upon to apportion punishment to the two scoundrelly members of the Bechuanaland police who betrayed their trust, says the London paper, they would not have got off with fourteen years' penal servitude. Among the masses, as among the classes, there is a strong feeling that they deserved hanging as wholesale murderers, inasmuch as it was entirely through their black treachery that Major Wilson, his thirty-five heroic comrades, and all the Matabele whom they slew, lost their lives. One cannot help pitying Lo Bengula. Blood-thirsty savage he was, no doubt; but, at all events, he protected the European traders at Buluwayo up to the very last, and subsequently twice endeavoured to make peace by submission. On the first occasion two of his ambassadors were slain; on the second the gold that he sent by other envoys, as a peace offering, was shamefully appropriated by the two rascals who have just been tried and found guilty. The one satisfactory feature in this dreadful business is the proof it affords that English opinion and English feeling are much the same in South Africa as at home. From Cape Town to Matabele marches, not a voice has been raised in extenuation of the monstrous villainy, while it was the evidence of the culprits' own comrades that mainly secured their conviction. The fair name of England, therefore, remains quite unsullied, and should any foreign nation ever cast up the lamentable affair in her face, she will always be able to show clean hands. The one discreditable circumstance which there is no way of getting over is that both offenders appear to have been of British birth. Of course, it is no new thing to learn that this country, like all others, produces a proportion of criminals. But the criminality of the two convicts is of such an un-English type that all Englishmen feel a sense of dishonour in their dishonour.

NOT for two generations has a storm of such violence been witnessed as the terrible downpour of hail which burst on the city of Vienna at an early hour on June 8. Many persons were injured, some severely, and the destruction of property was enormous. Hailstones of pigeon-egg size poured down with such violence and density that it looked as if an avalanche were descending upon the capital. Innumerable roofs and chimneys were carried away, and about 500,000 panes of glass were smashed. Lamp-posts and telegraph-wires were destroyed, while parks, gardens, and squares afford a spectacle of utter devastation. The panic in houses and streets was indescribable, hailstones rushing with terrific noise into rooms and putting them under water in a few minutes. The streets were covered with ice several inches deep. Some people had to be literally extricated from the ice which had fallen round them. In the streets horses were deserted by coachmen, and severe injuries were inflicted on an artillery regiment drilling on the heath. Horses in wild flight trampled upon fallen men, dragging guns in all directions through the streets. An enormous number of birds and horses have been killed, and had the storm occurred while the streets were crowded, the disaster would have been much greater. Considerable injury was caused to the Imperial palace.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Chairman, presided. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. M. N. Kabraji.

THE SIGNING OF CHEQUES.

At the commencement of the business the Chairman said that he wished to draw the attention of the Committee to Section 113 of the Municipal Act. It seemed to him that the present practice of signing cheques by the members was inconsistent with the provisions of the law. According to the section the members were required to attend the Municipal office to sign the cheques by way of verifying the Commissioner's signature, while the present practice was to send the cheques to the members at their bungalows or offices for signature. It was, he considered, irregular and involved some risk to members themselves.

After some discussion it was decided that in the future a rotation list be kept of all members of the Standing Committee with a view to their attending in rotation at the Municipal Office twice a week for the signing of cheques on the Municipal fund, instead of the existing custom under which certain cheques were sent out to be signed by the members.

COMMISSIONER'S LEAVE.

The Secretary submitted a letter from the Commissioner, asking for assent on the part of the Committee to his being granted privilege leave for three months, for which he had applied to Government.

The Committee granted their assent as applied for by the Commissioner.

TIN-PLATES AND STREET NAME-BOARDS.

As required by Section 69 (*d*) of the Act, the Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Mr. Shankerrao Baba Mandrupkar, of 11,750 iron enamel painted oval house number-plates with raised numbers 3¾" by 3" in size for one or two figures or letters, 4½" by 3¼" for 3 figures or letters, and 6" by 3¼" for 4 figures or letters at the rate of Rs. 17 per 100. He stated that the cost would be debited to the grant of Rs. 2,500, provided in the budget for the current year, for the purchase of plates and street boards.

TABLE FOR THE COUNCIL HALL.

The Commissioner also reported that he had purchased a new table from Mr. Alexander McKenzie, for the Council Hall, at a cost of Rs. 750.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

With reference to a resolution of the Corporation, dated 18th September, 1893, sanctioning the sale of plots of land along Connaught and Sussex Roads, the Commissioner reported that arrangements had been made to sell them by public auction, on the 18th inst., and that 2 per cent. commission on the sale proceeds would be paid to the auctioneers. This percentage would include charges for advertisements in the English and Vernacular papers, issue of handbills in these languages, printing catalogues of particulars and conditions of sale and criers' fees, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Harkisondas it was resolved that the Committee were inclined to think that it was advisable to postpone the sale of plots of land for a short time, and that the Committee approved of the terms of commission to auctioneers.

THE DRAINAGE OF CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND PAREL.

At the meeting, on June 20, a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Rebsch, Dr. Cowasjee, and Mr. K. M. Shroff, was appointed to consider the subject of the construction of a storm-water drain in the Cruickshank Road, and of the drainage of that portion of the Parel District which can be drained on the gravitation system. The sub-committee presented a report stating that, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Drainage Engineer on Special Duty, they have carefully considered the plans, specifications, and estimates of these two works, and find, with regard to the first, that it has been designed so as to provide for the carrying off of storm-water equal to a fall of one inch per hour on an area of about fourteen acres, which may be taken as sufficient for all ordinary purposes. It is intended that the drain shall start from the Fitzgerald lamp, near the Money School, and pass along the Cruickshank Road, discharging into the surface drain in Hornby Road, completed last year. The new drain will be 2,400 feet in length, and for the first 800 feet from its commencement will be 1' 6" × 1' 6" in dimension, increasing to 2' × 2' along the next 800' and enlarging to 2' × 2' 3" in the remaining portion. The estimated cost of the work, including manholes and water gullies, complete, is Rs. 27,073. Mr. Walton's estimate of the cost of a drain 6' × 6' on the Cruickshank Road, advancing to 11 × 11 at the junction of Frere Road with Fort Street, with outlet into the harbour direct, was Rs. 3,10,000. But as a storm-water drain has been provided in Hornby Road, the engineers before-mentioned are of opinion that the smaller drain now proposed will answer all present practical requirements, and that all that it will be necessary to do, at any future day, if it should be found requisite to provide for an increase in the capacity of the drains, will be to construct another drain or to enlarge those that may be existing.

Regarding the second and more important subject that part of Parel sewerage district which can be dealt with on the gravitation system, the sub-committee beg to point out that as the Standing Committee are aware, this new work only provides for portions of the sewerage of the northern districts of Bombay, as the greater part of the outlying district, on account of levels, cannot be dealt with on the gravitation system, but will require local pumping of some sort. (It may be mentioned that where "gravitation system" is mentioned in this report, natural gravitation to the Warli is meant.) The only portion of the area comprised within the Parel district, which has yet been sewered, is Parel village and the road running from Government House to Lal Baugh on Parel Road. Even this important portion of the scheme is all but unused, on account of the work of the house-connections having been suspended pending the receipt of the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed on 30th June 1892. The area which it is now proposed to sewer on the gravitation system, starts from a point at the western end of Sussex Road, thence running west of Parel Road, and on to the Chinchpokli Railway Station, and thence along the line of Arthur Road past the Gas Works, thence north-west across Currey Road to a point north of the National Mills, where it joins the boundary of the sectional district, thence proceeding east by north to a point to the westward of the new China Mills on the new Sewri Road. From there the boundary runs back, southwards, to Kala Chauki Road, thence, westwards, to Chinchpokli Station, and still following the boundary of the sectional district, passes to the south of the Hongkong Mill, and by the north of Connaught Road and Sussex Road to the point first mentioned. The shape of this district, it will be observed from the plan, is very irregular, as it had to be arrived at by considerations of level and verticality, and not of horizontal configuration. This district can be sewered, the Drainage Engineer on special duty reports, on the simple gravitation system with gradients, giving a velocity of at least 3 feet a second in the sewers when they run full, or half full. It is intended that they shall be wholly of stoneware pipes of the requisite capacity. Out of the total length of about 16,814 running feet, or say 3 1/5 miles, 16,078 feet will be pipes of 9" diameter, and 736' feet of 12" diameter, the last mentioned being laid where the pipes discharge into Parel Road sewer. The sewers in this district will discharge as follows:—Into (*a*) 9" existing pipe sewer in Parel village main road; (*b*) 9" pipe sewer in Parel Government House Road; (*c*) 9" pipe sewer in Currey Road; (*d*) 12" pipe sewer at the southern end of Supari Baugh Road; (*e*) 15" pipe sewer at the junction of Arthur Road and Kala Chauki Road; and (*f*) the 12" pipe sewer at the junction of Parel Road and Sussex Road. Kala Chauki Road pipe sewer forms part of this gravitation system, but it has not been included in the estimates now before the Standing Committee, as the work has already been estimated for and included in the Budget provision of Rs. 30,000 for miscellaneous extensions and improvements of drains at p. 77 of the Budget for 1893-94. The work included in the estimates before the sub-committee provides for the laying of pipe sewers and the construction of manholes, the provision of a metal flap and chain to every pipe entering a manhole, the constructions of 11 flush tanks and the erection of 28 metal vent-shafts. The total estimate of the whole work amounts to Rs. 81,620, which, together with the sum of Rs. 27,073 for the Cruickshank Road storm-water drain, should, in the opinion of the sub-committee, be debited, as suggested by Mr. Acworth, to the sum of Rs. 2,86,181-13-6, being the balance of savings which have accrued on the grants for various Drainage Works already completed.

Discussion on the report was postponed.

THE COLABA DRAINAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that the drainage works at Colaba were being prosecuted and he had seen that one or two ejectors were ready. He wished to know whether the Commissioner would arrange a visit of inspection to the works by members of the Committee.

The Commissioner promised to adopt the suggestion if it was convenient, remarking that a great number of trenches had been filled up.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that if the ejectors were covered over they would have no opportunity to see them working.

The Commissioner replied that he would consult Mr. Smith, special engineer for drains, and let them know his opinion next week.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR gave a reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, this evening, which was extremely well attended, despite the threatening weather. Shortly before five o'clock, the long line of carriages commenced to file up on the road leading to the main entrance, Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C. and Risaldar Saidulla Khan received the guests at the main entrance, where passing through a line of the body-guard, drawn up on either side, they were presented to his Excellency who was standing near the doorway at the entrance of the Grand Darbar Hall, with some lancers and the chobdars. After the presentation were over the guests mostly passed out into the pretty grounds at the back of the house or promenaded about the terraces. The large ante-room off the verandah served the purpose of a refreshment-room, being fitted up with a handsome buffet. His Excellency the Governor's band played in a tent in the grounds during the afternoon.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am sorry I cannot comply with the request of Mr. Katrak, and appear in my full name, as I have no desire to have it freely handled in Sunday lectures. I do not think my arguments need the support of my name, and if your correspondent will have nothing to do with them as they stand, all that the reading public loses is a lesson in advocating a bad cause, and—considering the subject—the loss is neither serious nor regrettable. The correspondence also supplies an instance of how odious truth is to some persons, for my just estimate of the glorious phillipics of the society has brought on me the charge of "slanderous attack." I am very much surprised by the disclaimer of Mr. Katrak as to his society not having taken upon itself the credit belonging to others. What becomes of the vaunting boast in the very first paragraph of his former letter where he says "the society has done some service of late in agitating the matter and bringing to light several astounding instances of the evil." May I inquire what astounding instances in addition to those already pointed out by gentlemen not belonging to the society, have been discovered by its independent exertion. I take this opportunity to thank your correspondent "Parsee" for bringing to my notice the articles on the parsee boy and the Parsee girl. The fact is, I was not in Bombay about the time that these articles are said to have been written, and so they escaped my notice; but I had no intention to detract from the merit of any worthy gentleman.—Yours, &c.,

"D., A PARSEE."

THE BASSEIN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 6th of May, 1893, in order to encourage female education at Bassein, Mr. Pratt, our worthy president, the then Assistant Collector, passed a resolution that the services of a lady teacher, on Rs.20 per month, should be secured for the Bassein Girls' School. But I am surprised to see that the Municipality is sleeping over the matter so long a time. From a reliable source I learn that no serious and practical attempts to secure a lady teacher have ever been made by the authorities concerned, nor are any attempts in that direction being made. I hope Mr. Hudson, the present president of the Bassein Municipality, who is fully aware of the importance of female education, will not allow the resolution to be a dead letter, but manage to get it carried out as soon as possible, so that the school may be kept in an efficient condition.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 4.

KONDKER, L.B., B.A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports commenced, yesterday afternoon, at the Marine Lines, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The whole of the programme, which consisted of four events, was gone through satisfactorily, with the exception that the Jumping competition was interrupted by a sharp shower of rain, and consequently no decision was given regarding the event. The following are the results:—

I.—TENT-PEGGING.

Horses.

G. Griffith	1
G. K. Remington	2

Ponies.

Brigadier-General Gatacre	1
G. Griffith	2

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION (result not declared).

III.—JALDI STAKES.

G. Griffith	1
Procter	2

IV.—BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

G. Griffith	1
G. C. Knight	2

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAINS E. A. H. ALDERSON and R. C. Style, West Kent Regiment, exchange battalions, but the latter remains with the 2nd battalion till next trooping season.

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE D. FORBES SEMPILL, Seaforth Highlanders, has now been posted to the 2nd battalion of his regiment, instead of the 1st as previously ordered.

LIEUTENANTS E. O'BRIEN, Royal Irish Regiment, and T. L. Leeds, Derbyshire Regiment, have been appointed to the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the 6th Madras Infantry, respectively, on probation for the Staff Crops.

LIEUTENANTS A. DELACOMBE, Conaught Rangers; R. A. Dobbin, East Lancashire Regiment; C. F. Colquhoun, R. H. Baldwin, and W. T. Barry, East Surrey Regiment, are posted to the 1st battalions of their respective Regiments.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—38th Dogras: Captain K. P. Burne, to be wing Commander, remaining seconded; Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, to be Wing Commander, sub. *pro tem.* 40th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant F. Rennick, to be Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant C. E. Luard, West Yorkshire Regiment, to 31st July next; Lieutenant P. H. Darbyshire, 5th Dragoon Guards, to 4th December next; Lieutenant W. Stapleton-Cotton, 19th Hussars, to 1st September next.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major-General G. N. Channer, Commanding Rohilkhund District; and Captain R. W. Falcon, officiating District Recruiting Officer, Amritsar, 60 days' privilege. *Out of India.* Captain C. H. Powell, 2-1st Gurkhas, and Lieutenant R. M. Barff, 45th Sikhs, for 12 months; Captain J. S. Henderson, Gordon Highlanders, for 93 days.

THE undermentioned remain with the Home battalions till next trooping season:—Lieutenants P. Mark, Somersetshire Light Infantry; H. H. Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers; E. Wood, Scottish Borderers; H. B. Holmes, Royal Irish Fusiliers; P. D. McCandlish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; C. H. Richards, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; R. H. Keller, Derbyshire Regiment; G. N. Salmon, and E. D. LeP. Power, 1st Rifle Brigade.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna (Captain J. M. Cooper), which arrived, on Tuesday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, encountered squally weather with heavy sea.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nawab, (Captain W. S. Curran) experienced fresh n.-w. breeze and fine weather, with passing squalls and heavy w.-w. 'w. sea.

ALTHOUGH the secret seems, as usual, to have been well kept, we learn that Signor Verdi's next production will not be an opera at all, but a series of sacred works. Eight of these pieces, prayers to the Madonna, set to words by Dr. Boito, and mostly for chorus a capella, are, it is understood, ready for the engravers. They will be followed by a full Mass, likewise without accompaniment, and intended to be performed at the Festival of San Antonio at Padua next year. These will, if we mistake not, be the first works written by Verdi for the regular services of the Roman Catholic Church since his boyhood, when he composed a now-forgotten "Stabat Mater" and a quantity of other music. The Manzoni "Requiem," which has frequently been heard here, is, of course, of too large proportions for ordinary service music, while the "Pater Noster" and "Ave Maria," produced at La Scala in 1880, at a concert of the Orchestral Society of Milan, are set to Dante's Italian adaptation of the Latin text.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

THE following representation has been sent by the Sarvajanik Sabha to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter, No. 3222, dated 9th May, 1894, we have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit, for the consideration of Government in the Legislative Department, the following observations of the Sabha on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts (1879-1886) recently introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council.

2. The Bill is admittedly based upon the recommendations of the Commission appointed in 1891 to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The recommendations of that Commission had led the Sabha to entertain the hope that a more comprehensive measure than the one now before the Supreme Legislative Council would be soon undertaken. The Commission, in Paragraph 63 of their Report, have expressed their opinion that "the Act cannot of itself afford an adequate solution of the problem of agricultural indebtedness" and after reviewing the provisions of the Act, the Commission have, in Part III, suggested certain executive reforms in the direction of relaxing the rigidity of the present Revenue System and showing greater liberality in the matter of granting suspensions and remissions, which forms of relief were, in the openion of the Commission, as much, if not more, needed to improve the present position of the Ryot as any amendment of the Act itself. The Committee of the Sabha are aware that the Government of Bombay, in their letter to the Government of India dated the 6th September 1892, took exception to the recommendations made by the Commission in the third part of their Report on the ground that in making them the Commission had travelled beyond the terms of their appointment; the local Government also remarked that, if the chief of the four recommendations made by the commission in Part III, viz. that suspensions of revenue should be granted as a matter of course, were acted upon, it would practically be reverting to a system tried and found to be a failure after a long experience. The Committee of the Sabha have never been able to understand the reasonableness of these apprehensions, and in their letter to the Government of India dated the 17th January 1893, they have expressed their opinion that the executive measures of relief suggested by the Commission should be adopted by the Government at an early date. The Committee have no means of knowing how the protest of the Bombay Government against the recommendations of the Commission referred to above was received by the Government of India, but so far as the published correspondence is concerned, there is nothing to show that the Supreme Government has accepted the view put forward by the local Government. Indeed the Committee gather from newspaper reports that the late Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, was careful to record, before laying down the reins of office, a long minute, emphasizing the gravity of the agricultural problem as affecting other provinces equally with Bombay, and expressing his opinion that no amendment of the Relief Act could by itself be effective till the problem is grappled with more as a question of executive administration than of civil legislation. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, regret to find that the present Bill, in the words of the Hon'ble mover,—the same gentleman who as Secretary to the Bombay Government had to sign its letter of protest noticed above—is not intended to give effect to "the larger projects recommended by the Commission," and that its chief object is to invest the local Government with power to introduce the Act in any part or parts of a district without extending it to the whole district. The present Act gives full authority to the local Government to extend the provisions of the Act to any district in the Presidency with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. But it is urged that the "physical and agricultural condition of various Talukas in the same district differs greatly" and as the Government of Bombay desire to extend the Act only to those areas where it may be really needed, an amendment of the Act is necessary. The Committee of the Sabha recognize the force of this argument, but they cannot help regretting that while thus seeking to take powers for extending the Act to parts of districts, Government should have declined to adopt, or at any rate indefinitely postponed the consideration of, the recommendations about executive reforms made by the Commission in the last part of their Report. The Committee of the Sabha need only refer to the complaint made by the landholders of Deogad Taluka in Ratnagiri and Panwel Taluka in Alibag in support of their contention that the reform of the revenue system with a view to lighten the burden of revision settlements is an urgent necessity, calling for immediate action on the part of Government. And the Committee think that till such relief is extended, the present policy of the Government is likely to lead the public to misunderstand the real object of Government in devising legislative measures for the improvement of the Ryots' condition. The Commission have definitely recommended certain executive reforms as essential supplements to the legislative provisions, and all the labours of the Commission are likely to be regarded as wasted, if the Local Government is to select for adoption only such of the recommendations of the Commission as do not affect the interests of Government revenue. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, respectfully submit that the question of the practical introduction of the executive reforms suggested by the Committee should be taken up simultaneously with the proposals to extend the operation of the Act to other districts or parts of districts.

3. As regards the detailed provisions of the Bill, it is clear from the speech of the Hon'ble mover, as also from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the Government of India contemplate general legislation for the relief of indebted agriculturists in all parts of India, and the Commissioners have, in their Report, specialized the provisions which, in their opinion, may be so embodied in a general law. As this general legislation cannot be deferred for a long time, it will be, in the opinion of the Committee, more in accord with the principle of such legislation that the proposal to extend the Act to other districts should be considered at the time when such general legislation is undertaken. The Committee of the Sabha submit that the chief recommendations of Commission, to which it is proposed to give effect, are such as may be safely left to be considered in the consolidated enactment which Government will have shortly to introduce in the Supreme Legislative Council. The last amendment of the Act was made in 1886 and during the last 8 years these Acts have attained a sort of definite fixity of procedure and interpretation, which piece-meal legislation like that now contemplated is sure to disturb. An examination of the detailed provisions of the Bill will, the Committee of the Sabha taust, fully bear out the view of the Sabha stated above. Section 3 of the Bill proposes to repeal Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 19 and 73 of the present Act and thus give effect to the recommendations of the Commission in that respect. Referring to the Report of the Commission, the Committee of the Sabha find that these recommendations of the Commission are not imperative. Sections 8, 9, 15 and 19 have been found to be more or less inoperative and the Commission have in consequence recommended that they "*might*" be repealed." This does not, however, imply that Government shoud take the first opportity to repeal them. There are many other parts of the Act, notably the whole Chapter on Insolvency, which have been almost a dead letter since the passing of the measure in 1879, and according to the policy now proposed to be followed, these too should be included in this Section of the Bill. The Hon'ble mover of the present Bill does not, however, venture to suggest such a course and the Committee of the Sabha see no reason why similar treatment should not be accorded to Sections 8, 9, 15 and 19 of the Act. The question of repealing these sections can be evidently better dealt with at the time when all the alterations proposed by the Commission are under consideration. It is true that these objections do not apply with equal force to the transfer of Section 14 to Chapter XI, and to the repeal of Section 73. Still on general grounds the Committee of the Sabha are of opinion that even these alterations may be more advantageously taken up and discussed along with the other recommendations of the Commission. At any rate there is certainly no urgent necessity to jusjtify their inclusion in the restricted measure at present before the Supreme Legislative Council. The same observations apply to Section 7 of the Act, inasmuch as the discretion given to the Court by that Section is not known to have been particularly abused.

4. The Committe of the Sabha have already stated their opinion on Section 4 of the Bill. Section 5 proposes to alter the definition ofthe agriculturist in such a way as to exclude Inamdars from its scope. There are undoubted defects in the present definition. In some respect it is too narrow and in some it is too wide. But, as observed by the Commission, "on the whole it appears that, so far at least as the Deccan is concerned, the present definition is probably as satisfactory as it can be made." The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, see no reason why its amendment should be undertaken in the present Bill, nor can they see the justice of excluding all Inamdars who cultivate their lands by tenants from the benefit of the Relief Act. The impossibility of so defining the term 'agriculturist' as to include only such persons as need relief has long been recognized. Ther

are many rich persons who cultivate their lands by their servants and who do not stand in need of any special relief. If these are to be included in the term "agriculturist," there is no reason why petty Inamdars who are hardly better off than ordinary agriculturists should be excluded from it. It is true that the Inamdars do not require the protection of the Relief Acts. But the difficulty of excludiuing these Inamdars alone and including the rest is admittedly so great that the Commission have practically recommended the retention of the present definition; and the Committee of the Sabha do not think that the recommendation of the Commission should be set aside. Section 6 of the Bill proposes to amend Section 13 of the Act on the lines suggested by the Commission so as to authorize the courts to uphold and give effect to agreements by which the profits of the mortgaged lands are taken in liew of interest It is proposed by way of limitation that the mortgagee must be in actual possession of the property. This is probably intended as a safe-guard against fraud. But the Committee of the Sabha think that such a provision, if passed, is likely to compel the mortgagee to take possession of the mortgaged property in future, and so deprive the mortgagor of the benefit he hitherto enjoyed of retaining the possession of his property. The Committee of the Sabha are, therefore, of opinion that this limitation should not, as proposed, be inserted. Section 7 of the Bill proposes to add a clause to sub-section 3 of 15 D. with a view to prevent a decree for redemption or foreclosure from being made absolute immediately after its passing. The Committee of the Sabha think that the same purpose is now better served by Sections 86 and 92 of the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 which is now extended to Bombay. These sections lay down that six months time (which the Court, upon good cause shown, may further extend under sections 87 and 93) should be usually given to the mortgagor to redeem; while the Bill under consideration sanctions a minimum period of three months only. The proposed Section is, therefore, not only unnecessary but prejudicial to the interests of the agricultursts. With reference to sections 8 and 9 of the Bill, the Committee of the Sabha have no further observations to make than those that are already implied in the above comments. Section 10 proposes to limit the special limitation law only to the four districts in which the Act is as present in force. The recommendation of the Commission to alter the general law of limitation is put forward in support of the proposal. But if the other provisions of the Act are to be extended to other districts or parts of the district, the Committee of the Sabha do not think that any special inconvenience will be caused by extending the special limitation law also to them. When the changes in the genera limitation are made, they would be applicable in all cases.

5. On the whole, the Committee of the Sabha are of opinion that the present Bill is in complete and requires improvement, even as far as it goes. No case has been made out for special and emergent legislation of the kind proposed undertaken, in advance of the general legislation to which Government will soon have to resort, embodying only a few of the suggestions made by the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Act. In the opinion of the Sabha, the executive reforms, again, suggested by the Commission are at least as important as the legislative reforms, and the Sabha respectfully pray that the former should be carried out without any further delay. The Act for the relief of the Deccan Agriculturists has now been in operation in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts for several years passed and it has already accomplished much of the work for which it was passed. It is now absolutely necessary, so far at least as these four Districts are concerned, to supplement the operation of the Act by the executive reforms recommended by the Commission, and the Committee of the Sabha, therefore, pray that this part of the question will receive the earliest attention of Government.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE,
(Sd.) S. H. SATHE,
Honorary Secrtaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

THE *Gazette Extraordinary* of 30th ultimo, in reference to the conversion of fours into three and a halves writes the Calcutta Comescial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, is one of the most important resolutions ever issued by the Financial Department of the Government of India. The notificition is as complete and concise as could be wished, and it is impossible not to congratulate Mr. Westland on the event. To those who have studied the success of last year's three and a half loan, the conversion comes as no surprise, it having been viewed as only a question of time. Neverthless, if there is any fault to find, it is in the fact that the scheme should not have been launched years ago and without any experimental three and a half borrowing. It is generally thought in the market that holders of loans other than those of 1842-43 will very largely avail of the option offered at once and accept the inevitable. A few pessimists here are of opinion that the measure is suicidal to the Currency scheme, but it is mere assumption to say that a lot of paper must come out from home, for when the British public, the same as people out here, find that they cannot get fours, they will content themselves with the next best thing. It is marvellous how the news filtered to the Calcutta and Bombay markets, for a week or more since a large section of the bazar commenced to operate for a fall. On this occasion of leakage, Jew and Gentile alike would appear to have participated.

THE SUICIDE OF A NATIVE SOLDIER AT POONA.

As stated in our telegraphic intelligence yesterday, Dafedar Mirza, a farrier, in the 2nd Bombay Lancers, committed suicide, on Tuesday morning, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased (who was about to be promoted to the post of Farrier-Major) was about forty-five years of age, and had seen some twenty-six years' service. When last seen alive, on Tuesday morning, he was in fairly cheerful spirits, and the inquest which was held on tho body, at noon, by Captain P. H. Saulez, the Cantonment Magistrate, failed to reveal any reason why the man should have taken his life. At 7 o'clock, he went to the Sick Horse Hospital where he spoke to two or three people, and gave some directions about cleaning up the place, and then left saying he was going to the hospital to see the doctor, and that if anybody wanted the keys of the shoeing place, they might come to him for them. He then went to his hut and gave a paper to his wife, saying: "Take care of this; you will find it of use to you." He directed her to clean up the place, and especially to clean the cooking pots, and went into the hut while his wife remained outside cleaning the cooking pots. After a short interval, and while still engaged in cleaning up, the woman heard a groan and a gurgle. Rushing into the hut she saw her husband, the Dafedar, lying on his bed, with blood spurting from his throat and a razor beside him. She raised an alarm, which brought a number of people to the place, and assistance was promptly sent for. When the doctor of the Regiment, Surgeon-Captain Heath, arrived he found the man dead. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that there were two cuts on the throat, and these had been so severely made that all the larger vessels and the windpipe had been severed, and even the vertebrae of the spinal column cut in two. The doctor's opinion was that the man had cut his throat while lying on the bed. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SARAH GRAND, of "Heavenly Twins" notoriety, descanting recently at that centre of modern feminine enfranchisment, the Pioneer Club, on "Moral *versus* Physical Force in the World," commenced by saying that she chose that subject because it seemed to her that there was more hope in it than in any other. "At the same time," she went on to say, "I confess there is a great deal in it which, at the first glance, may well make us despair of ourselves. I think this is owing to the curious fashion of thought nowadays, the fashion of considering facts while their causes are left alone, thus making a fatal divergence which must fill the honest thinker with dismay. It is a misery to be confronted again and again with the fact that so many women who lead us on to expect so much are not to be relied upon when it comes to the point of practice. Words, words, everywhere; expressions of faith, of good will, which raise our spirits only to be dashed down again and again. There must be some reason for all this, for I believe too much in the goodness of humanity to believe that these women are not sincere in what they say. But we are in the midst of a great conflict. We are flung here, we are flung there, and find ourselves forced to fight the hard battle of life with no weapon that we can lay hold of that will effectually help us. It is the conflict of spirit *versus* matter, and the question is—Which will conquer? We recognise, on the one hand, a moral law, a force which can lead us up to that spiritual essence which is Divine; and, on the other hand, is that force which binds us to the flesh. The Alpha and Omega of Progress is disinterested love. Man, in the aggregate, does not recognise the moral principle as a living force at all."

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WE take the following excerpts from the seventy-seventh annual report of the Directors of this Company.

The directors submit herewith (Section I.) the audited Accounts of the Company for the half-year ended at 31st December last, and (Section II.) the audited General Revenue and Interest Accounts of the Rajputana-Malwa and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways for the same period.

The length of the Company's broad gauge line open and worked was 461 miles, of which 60 miles are laid with a double track. The total length of railway worked by the Company was 2,354 3/5 miles. This mileage includes the Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera metre-gauge State Railways, 1,674 miles; the Godhra-Limkhera length (the first section) of the Godhra-Rutlam broad gauge State Railway, 25 miles; the Pahlanpur-Deesa metre gauge railway, 17 miles; and H. H. the Gaekwar's Railways, 177 3/5 miles, ; of which 13 1/3 miles are broad, 92 3/5 metre, and 71 2/3 of 2½ feet gauge. A further section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, (viz., from Limkhera to Dohad) 20 miles in length was cpened on the 7th March, 1894, and the opening of the remaining 70 miles for traffic is expected to take place almost immediately.

COMPANY'S LINE.

The Capital expended during the half-year amounted to £59,196. 11s. 3d., of which £2,919. 0s. 9d. was spent on Ballast and Permanent Way, £1,413. 17s. 2d. on Stations and Buildings, £52,854. 1s 5d. on Plant and Rolling stock, and £2,009. 11s. 11d. on Bridges and other works. The total expenditure on Capital account at 31st December last was £8,835,861. 1s. 1d., inclusive of £233,474. 8s. 4d. representing the cost of stores and materials on hand or in transit to India. The gross Revenue receipts, the expenses charged to Revenue, and the net earnings, for the half-year, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, compare as under with the corresponding figures of 1892:—

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.
	£	£	£	£
December 1893 ...	543,560	232,036	311,524	42·69
December 1892 ...	487,521	245,864	241,657	50·43
Increase in 1893...	£56,039	...	£69,867	...
Decrease in 1893...	...	£13,828	...	7·74

Coaching traffic showed an increase of £22,453, Goods traffic an increase of £32,840. Sundries an increase of £759 in 1893 over 1892, but Telegraph earnings were less by £13.

The number of passengers carried and the receipts under the head of Coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1892:—

1893—
Number..............5,516,006 Receipts,..................184,980
1892—
Number..............5,317,380 Receipts 167,448

	1893. No.	1893. Rcpts.	1892. No.	1892. Rcpts.
Season tickets	20,290	7,768	20,311	7,945
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, special trains, &c.	...	27,902	...	22,804
Total receipts..	...	£220,650	..	£198,197
Increase in 1893.........................				£22,453

The Goods Traffic of the half-year compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1892:—

	1893. Tons Carried	1893. Receipts.	1892. Tons Carried	1892. Receipts
		£		
General Goods and Merchandise	393,977	280,622	348,386	246,188
Live Stock, Rents' &c.		16,440	—	16,157
Coal and Company's Materials	81,871	14,303	105,960	16,180
	474,848	£311,365	454,336	£278,525
Increase in 1893			20,512	£32,840
Average receipt per ton per mile for Public traffic		0·95d.		0·94d.

The quantity of wheat carried during the half-year was 23,835 tons, as against 31,120 tons in 1892; of other food grains, 65,659 tons, as against 42,533; of cotton, 12,779 tons, as against 9,425; of oil seeds 41,916 tons, as against 31,018; of sugar and jagree, 17,157 tons, as against 15,187; and of salt, 54,910 tons as against 45,676, whilst the receipts for all, except wheat, were greater than in 1892.

The Revenue charges of the half-year compare with those of 1892 as under:—

1893—
Amount.....£232,036 Per cent. on Gross Recpts...42·69
1892—
Amoant.....£245,864 Per cent. on Gross Recpts...50·43

The expenditure for maintenance of way and works amounted to £111 per mile of main line maintained, as compared with £142 per mile in 1892, the decrease being mainly due to diminished outlay on extraordinary repairs to the line and works, and to large credits for old materials sold to other railways. Locomotive expenses amounted to 19·66d. per train mile, as compared with 16·73d. in 1892, the increase being due to charges for replacement of three locomotives and new boilers for others. Carriage and wagon expenses amounted, however, to 6·19d. only, as compared with 9·07d. per train mile in 1892, repairs costing less and renewals being on a smaller scale in 1893 than in 1892. The train-miles run were 1,011,190, as compared with 1,068,918 in the corresponding period of 1892. Loss by exchange represented £13,991 only, as compared with £21,609 in the corresponding accounts of 1892, owing to diminished purchases of stores and coal in England.

The gross Revenue receipts and expenditure under all heads, and the not profit per railway mile and per train mile for the half-year, compare as under with the corresponding period of 1892:—

	1893	1892
Per Railway mile	£	£
Receipts	1,179	1,057
Expenditure	503	533
Net Profit	£676	£524
Per Train mile	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts	10 9	9 1
Expenditure	4 7	4 7
Net Profit	6 2	4 6

After providing for interest on guaranteed Capital, Stock and Bonds, and for the contribution to the Provident Fund, the balance, in India currency, of surplus profits is, say, Rs. 10,77,655 divisible equally between the Company and Government. The Company's share amounts to Rs. 5,38,827, and after payment of Indian Income Tax (Rs. 32,676, being half the amoont due in respect of the whole year 1893), the available balance is Rs. 5,06,151. For the corresponding period of 1892 the available balance was Rs. 1,32,819.

The Government in India having raised questions as to the sufficiency of the Warren girders which have been in use for over thirty years in the iron bridges on the Company's line, the Directors are now in communication with the Secretary of State on this important subject.

STATE LINES (RAJPUTANA-MALWA AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.)

Account B (Section II.) shows that the gross earnings of these lines during the half-year amounted to Rs. 95,24,708, as against Rs. 93,91,930 for the corresponding period of 1892; Coaching Traffic producing Rs. 5,15,425, and Telegraph Rs. 1,562 more, but Goods Traffic Rs. 1,55,627, and Sundries Rs. 2,28,583 less than in 1892. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,73,912, being 44·87 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with Rs. 42,21,915, or 44·95 per cent., in the corresponding period of 1892. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to Rs. 52,50,796, as compared with Rs. 51,70,015 in 1892.

The total weight of public goods carried during the half-year was 583,694 tons (exclusive of Railway materials), against 596,966 tons in the corresponding period of 1892. The quantity of wheat carried was 58,832 tons, as against 76,628 tons in 1892. Of other food-grains 152,027 tons were carried, as against 169,030. Of oil seeds 68,667 tons were carried, as against 42,434 tons, in 1892; of salt 81,344 tons only, as against 106,391 tons; of sugar and jagree 38,711 tons, as against 40,456 tons. The net decrease of receipts in 1893 amounted to Rs. 1,76,620 under these heads, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1892.

Of the public goods traffic 143,492 tons (of which 119,562 tons represented traffic with Bombay) were interchanged with the Company's Line at Sabarmati Junction, as against 126,397 tons (of which 106,096 tons represented traffic with Bombay) so interchanged in the corresponding period of 1892. The gross receipts of the United Undertaking from goods traffic interchanged in both directions between the State lines and Bombay, via Sabarmati Junction, during the half-year, amounted, however, to Rs. 33,72,296, as against Rs. 28,46,528 derived from similar traffic during the corresponding period of 1892.

Allowing for collected outstandings of the previous half-year and for unrealised earnings the balance of net earnings stands at Rs. 52,60,138. From this amount Government are entitled (as per Statement D., Section II.) to Rs. 34,14,180 for interest in respect of the half-year, at 5 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay (Rs. 12,78,56,074) on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and at 4 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay (Rs. 1,23,24,798) on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway. The balance, viz., Rs. 18,45,958 is divisible between Government and this Company, the Company being entitled to one-fifth, Rs. 3,69,192, which has been placed accordingly at its disposal. After payment of Indian Income Tax (viz., Rs. 17,091, being half the amount due in respect of the whole year 1893), the net amount available is Rs. 3,52,100, as against Rs. 3,63,901 for the corresponding period of 1892.

GENERALS.

The combined results of the half-year for the whole of the Company's system (2,160 miles in length, exclusive of H. H. the Gaekwar's Lines), applying the same rate of exchange, viz., 1s. 10d. per rupee to the figures of the State Lines worked as to those of the line owned by the Company, are shown, in comparison with those of 1892, in the following statement, viz:—

—	1893.	1892.	Difference in 1893.	
			Inc.	Dec.
	£	£	£	£
(a.) Gross Earnings	1,416,659	1,348,448	68,211	...
(b.) Gross Expenditure	623,811	632,873	...	9,062
(c.) Net Earnings	792,848	715,575	77,273	...
(d.) Guaranteed and other Interest on Capital	522,142	507,941	14,201	...
(e.) Difference between Net Earnings (c) and Interest on Capital (d); viz.:— Net Earnings in Excess	270,706	207,634	63,072	...
(f.) Net Surplus remaining after providing for Provident Fund Contributions and uncollected Earnings (the Company's Share being stated after deducting Indian Income tax), viz.:—				
Company's Share...........	75,796	45,533	30,263	...
Government Share	181,886	154,197	27,689	..
	257,682	199,730	57,952	..
(g.) Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings..............	44·04	46·93	...	2·89 p. cent.

The Net Earnings (c) were equal for the half-year to 3·65 per cent. on the whole Capital employed at its close, which (including the sterling equivalent, at 1s. 10d. exchange, of the interest-bearing Capital outlay on the State Lines worked, as well as £1,108,318 expended on the only partially opened Godhra-Rutlam railway), represented £21,685,774. For the corresponding period of 1892 the net earnings on the same basis represented a return of 3·39 per cent. on a Capital of £21,089,939.

The total amount of surplus profits earned during the half-year available, as shown in paragraphs 11 and 17, for distribution to the Proprietors is as follows, viz:—

	Rs.
(a.) From the Company's Line.........................	506,151
(b.) From the State Lines worked for Government	352,100
	Rs. 8,58,251

which has, however, been increased by the collection of sundry outstanding items, so that Rs. 8,60,418, realising £48,620. 6s. 11d., have been remitted to this country.

The Directors now recommend the payment of a dividend in July next of 10s. per £100 on the consolidated Stock. This dividend will absorb £37,751, and the balance of the surplus profits of the half-year will be added to the sum in hand, which will then stand (at present values of the securities held) at about £53,000.

A resolution authorising this distribution will be submitted to the Meeting.

This payment will make, with the Guaranteed Interest, a total distribution for the half-year of £3. per cent., as against £2. 15s. in July last, and £3. in July, 1892. The total return to the Proprietors (including the Special Bonus of £1. 5s. paid in January last) in respect of the year 1893, thus becomes £8. 17s. 6d. per cent., as against £7 per cent, in respect of the year 1892, and £7. 5s. per cent. in respect of the year 1891.

Lieut.-General Dickens, R. A., C.S.I. and Mr. Robertson, retire from the Board by rotation at this Meeting, but offer themselves for re-election by the Proprietors. Mr. G. H. Harris, Auditor, also retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election by the Proprietors.

SILVER IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

IT has been suggested that the large imports o silver into India during the past year have consisted to an unusual extent of rupees returned thither from Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Persia, Arabia, the Straits, and Asiatic Turkey since the closing of the Mints to silver a year ago. The following table shows the declared value of the imports of silver into India from the places named during the fiscal year 1893-94, ending with March, and during the two preceding fiscal years 1892-93 and 1891-92:—

	1891-92. Rupees.		1892-93. Rupees.		1893-94. Rupees.
Aden	326,872	...	216,208	...	2,738,361
Arabia	2,695,201	...	2,840,337	...	3,744,705
Ceylon	705,720	...	1,933,134	...	2,715,697
Persia.....................	891,125	...	687,120	...	1,891,691
Straits Settlements	470,828	...	171,027	...	1,775,341
Turkey in Asia	269,718	...	144,257	...	1,985,744
Totals......	5,359,464		5,992,083		14,851,539

The table below shows the exports of silver from India to the same countries during last year:—

	1891-92. Rupees.		1892-93. Rupees.		1893-94. Rupees.
Aden	2,485,480	...	1,071,701	...	1,044,492
Arabia	1,711,965	...	1,722,380	...	1,773,768
Ceylon	7,691,500	...	5,762,150	...	4,598,315
Persia.....................	1,103,445	...	1,161,192	...	1,536,967
Straits Settlements	221,461	...	472,666	...	1,766,381
Turkey in Asia	821,064	...	1,373,356	...	472,068
Totals......	14,034,915		11,563,445		11,191,991

It will be seen from these tables that whereas there was a net exportation of silver to the group of States named in 1891-92 and 1892-93 of 8,675,451 rupees and 5,571,362 rupees respectively, last year there was a net importation into India of 3,659,548 rupees from the same countries. This may not appear to be a very large amount, but it has an important significance. It cannot be doubted that the figures indicate a return of rupees to India. In the two former years of the table India was an exporter of coined rupees, which exports, of course, increased the balance of trade in India's favour. Last year she was an importer, the balance of trade in her favour being proportionately lessened. It is singular that some of the Parliamentary authorities, and Lord Herschell's Committee, in arguing that the hoards of India were in the form of coined rupees and that rupees were too abundant in India, should have apparently overlooked the exportation as well as the melting of the coins. It will be observed that the movements of rupees between India and Africa and the adjacent islands are not included in the preceding tables. These present some features of special interest, as there seemed at one time to be a prospect that Indian rupees would become the prevailing currency of Africa. The following table shows the imports of silver from Africa into India and the exports of silver from India to the East Coast of Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Reunion, and other African countries during the last three fiscal years:—

	1891-92 Rupees	1892-93 Rupees	1893-94 Rupees
Imports..............	932,763	1,495,767	4 307,255
Exports	518,826	9,963,445	1,706,450

From this we see that in 1891-92 there was a net importation of silver from the African coasts and islands into India of 413,937 rupees, but that in the following year there was a net exportation of 8,467,678 rupees, chiefly to Mauritius. Last year, however, there was a heavy return flow, the net importation into India being 2,600,805 rupees. It seems very probable that these movements were of coined metal. It cannot be denied that this practical check to the circulation of the rupee in the poorer and more backward countries of Asia and Africa, which has been so suicidally imposed by the closing of the Indian mints, is detrimental to Indian trade with the regions in question and to the prestige of the Indian Government. It must be remembered that in the countries named the rupee has been only one coin amongst others. The attempt to make it into a mere token coin, and thus to give it artificially a higher value than its melting value, has of course handicapped it in competition with Maria Theresa dollars and other trade coins which circulate at their melting value.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ONE of the most interesting features in Mr. Sharpe's valuable report on the schools of the metropolitan division is his contrast between the old infant schools and those of the present day. Thirty years ago, the teaching in reading was chiefly confined to monotonous alphabetic spelling. In arithmetic, an unintelligent practice of calculations worked on slates prevailed through all classes, while the teaching of notation was scarcely known, and the abacus, or ball-frame, the only apparatus then employed, was used chiefly for counting. In writing, little children used to write words before they had learnt the elements of which the production of individual letters consists. Object lessons consisted largely of the recitation of the qualities of objects malleable, flexible, &c., and the only illustrations (except some grotesque pictures) were some small fragments of ore or grains of wheat imprisoned in pill-boxes and small phials, brought out with great solemnity, and exhibited without attracting the attention of a single scholar. Games and varied occupations did not exist, the songs were very tame, and written with a moral purpose that never sank into the minds of the children. Mr. Sharpe declares his belief that the Education Act was not passed a year too soon. London would have been filled with a savage population in the year 1893 if the four hundred schools built by the Board had not done their civilizing work.

SOME BOOKS OF VERSE.

"THE Wanderer in the Land of Cybi," by Clifford Brooks (Horace Cox), writes reviews, is apparently a set of landscape and character studies among the Cymri. It has been widely and variously inspired by womanhood. Most of the author's heroines are particularised, of course with due reserve, but one of his poetic studies seems to refer to a general ideal which can be adjusted with little difficulty to any individual, according to the fancy of the reader.

"Grace Bell and Other Poems," by John Mallett (McCorquodale and Co.), contains ballads chiefly of a tragical or reflective cast. Of these, the one which gives its title to the book is, in every way, the best.

"The Persian Vizier," by Francis Henry Cliffe (Remington), which gives its title to the volume of verse under consideration, is not specially important. Among the lyric poems that accompany it, the most striking, both in theme and treatment, is the "Nirvana," an attempt to give a poetic definition of a state which none of the Hindoo metaphysicians have been able to describe by anything but negations.

My spirit mounts unto the burning stars
From whence it came.
The sun of thought is sinking in the deep,
A dying flame.
What is despair, what sorrow, and what grief?
Who knows them not!
The moon is radiant in the starry sky,
Without a blot.
I cannot utter what I deeply feel,
For all is peace;
There is a silence in my very soul,
And tempests cease.

"Poems," by Lewis Brockman (Horace Cox) is a collection of good occasional pieces, of which the one most characteristic of the writer's lyrical style is the Song of the Spanish Armada:

'Neath the Summer sky, o'er the Summer main,
Three hundred years ago,
Rode the blessed Armada of holy Spain,
Tall gailleon and caracke cleft the waves,
Galleys rowed by thousands of naked slaves;
With their poops all gold and paint,
With their shrines of many a nameless saint,
With their clouds of sail,
With their grave cavaliers in Milan mail,
And their army of priests, whose incensed prayer
Hung sweet on the summer air;
With halbert, pike, arquebus, petronel,
For our flesh; and to save our souls from Hell,
Thumbscrew and collar, and boot and rack,
And the blessing of Rome.

"Desert London," by James Burnley (Milton, Smith and Co.), is a long argumentative poem in blank verse, broken with snatches of melodious song, of which here is one:

I love my love,
And the world is fair, and God is good.
What if He spoke now and we understood?
Old faiths might crash and priesthoods fall,
But Love would still be all in all,—
My love loves me.

Some of the Yorkshire dialect ditties in the volume are not without merit, and the best of them has still London for its theme:

I' this city o' millions to neet
I knaw I can nobbut cahnt one,
An' to t'erahds at pass by me i' t'street
I'm noabody an' nowt when I've done;
An' hearken to t'murmur o' wheels,
To voices' at speyk nut to me,
For my heart is i' exile, an' feels
A lengin' owd Yorkshire to see.

"Griselda" (Kegan, Paul) is described on its title-page as a Society novel in rhymed verse. There is some merit in the idea, as the compression which poetry requires compels the writer to pack what must otherwise have run to three volumes into a space of less than 130 pages. This is the introductory notice of the heroine:

She was of that high godlike shape and size
Which has authority in all men's eyes:
Her hair was brown, her colour white and red,
Nor idly moved to blush.

And this is her husband:

A silent man, well mannered and well dressed,
Courteous, deliberate, kind, sublimely blessed
With fortune's favours, but without pretence,
Whom manners almost made a man of sense.

The last line, it will be seen, is very happy as a piece of characterisation, and the verse abounds in touches of this sort.

In "Poems," by Mosse Macdonald (Innes and Co.), there is a pleasant flavour of Latinity in most of the lines, and a full dish of it in one dedicatory poem. The writer has evidently made the best use of his opportunities of school and college, and he is thankful for them, for they have given him, among other blessings, the power to read a quaint old inscription in one of the City streets.

Then did I praise the charity
Which me did rede Latinity,
Of founders and mine own dear folk
Who sent me erst to learn my boke
Of priests within the minster town
Of Austin's cell and Becket's crown,
And made me clerk instead of clown,
And thence to school at Oxenford,—
For this good deed assoil them, Lord!

Messrs. George Bell and Sons, of York-street, are reprinting the admirable Aldine edition of the British poets. Their latest issues are Akenside, Beattie and Parnell. The Akenside is substantially that prepared in 1834 by Mr. Alexander Dyce for Pickering's Aldine edition. It contains every poem that could be traced to the author, with three letters not found in Mr. Dyce's memoir. Akenside and his group of poets are not read now, yet they will always bear reading by the curious, and especially by those whom the French call les delicats. They attained the highest reach of vision permitted to good sense; and good sense has as much right to its poetry as to all the other lawful delights of life. It is very frank as to its methods, in the person of this one of its chosen bards. Each book of "The Pleasures of Imagination," the work of course, by which Akenside will stand or fall, is preceded by its "Argument," and the argument is according to modern notions, a most unfortunate demonstration of the supermacy of reason over feeling in the writer's work. Here, for instance, are a few lines of it:

The subject proposed. Difficulty of treating it poetically. The ideas of the Divine Mind, the origin of every quality pleasing to the imagination. The natural variety of constitution in the minds of men; with its final cause. The idea of a fine imagination, and the state of the mind in the enjoyment of those pleasures which it affords. All the primary pleasures of the imagination result from the perception of greatness, or wonderfulness, or beauty in objects.

And this is the deliberate way in which it is subsequently felt:

With what attractive charms this goodly frame
Of nature touches the consenting hearts
Of mortal men, and what the pleasing stores
Which beauteous Imitation thence derives
To deck the poet's or the painter's toil,
My verse unfolds. Attend ye gentle powers
Of musical delight! and, while I sing
Your gifts, your honours, dance around my strain.
Thou smiling queen of every tuneful breast,
Indulgent Fancy! from the fruitful banks,
Of Avon whence thy rosy fingers cull
Fresh flowers and dews to sprinkle on the turf
Where Shakespeare lies, be present; and with thee
Let Fiction come, upon her vagrant wings
Wafting ten thousand colours through the air,
And, by the glances of her magic eye,
Combining each in endless fairy forms,
Her wild creation.

It would probably be found, if the secrets of all hearts were known, that many readers still prefer verse of this kind to that which is offered to them to-day. But they hardly dare so, and they will keep their new Akenside among that select number of books which they read for their own pleasure, and not for the sake of talking about them.

The "Beattie" contains Mr. Dyce's long and exhaustive memoir, and opens with "The Minstrel," the book on which, as the editor rightly said "the fame of Beattie now rests." This is followed, such is the pitiless exactitude of publisher and editor, with many pieces rejected by the author from the later editions of his poems. Beattie took his fame very seriously, and he had the courage to omit considerably more than half of what is printed here. It was his way of getting rid of all superfluities of baggage for the ascent to the Temple of Fame.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is climb
The steeps where Fame's proud temple shines after!
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with Fortune an enternal war!
Checked by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,
And Proverty's unconquerable bar,
In life's low vale remote has pined alone,
Then dropt into the grave, unpitied and unknown!

He forgot to mention Oblivion in the list of the perils of the way, and rightly perhaps, for it can never wholly interpose between him and the lovers of finished and tasteful verse.

The "Parnell" is the one edited by Aitken: Thomas Parnell was one of that distinguished family to which the late leader of the Irish Party belonged. They probably came of English Protestants who settled in Ireland at the Restoration. It is rather curious that one of them suffered attainder as an absentee. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was born in Dublin in 1679, and, in due time, he was sent into the Church. When he become Archdeacon, his Archbishop, Dr. King, wrote him a letter of good advice as to his conduct and bearing in life, urging him not to omit to win the favour of his Bishop. But the brilliant writer seems to have found a better way. He was the friend of Swift, and Addison, and Steele. Swift took him to Lord Treasurer Oxford and to Bolingbroke, and contrived matters so that Bolingbroke kept him to dine. "Lady Bolingbroke came down to us while we were at dinner," says Swift, "Parnell stared at her as if she were a goddess." This may account for the dedication to Bolingbroke of the "Essay on the Different Styles of Poetry."

I hate the vulgar with untuneful mind;
Hearts uninspir'd, and senses unrefin'd.
Hence, ye profane: I raise the sounding string,
And Bolingbroke descends to hear me sing.

Swift had his due share of poetic adulation in some birthday verses.

Urg'd by the warmth of Friendship's sacred flame,
But more by all the glories of thy fame;
By all those offsprings of thy learned mind,
In judgment solid, as in wit refin'd,
Resolv'd I sing. Though labouring up the way
To reach my theme, O Swift, accept my lay.

Parnell did what few of our poets could do now—turned part of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," into Latin verse, and translated in spirited numbers "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice."

SINGULAR NAVAL LIBEL CASE.

MR. HENRY JAMES BOYLE MONTGOMERY, the author of a three-volume work published in 1885 and 1886, entitled "The British Navy in the Present Year of Grace," sued in the Queen's Bench Division, on June 12, Mr. John Laughton, a professor of King's College, Mr. William Howard Russell, the proprietor and editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the publishers, for a libel published on September 2, 1893, in which the plaintiff's book above referred to was called "a mass of impudent and scurrilous falsehood." It was said he had printed "a certain number of the canards or galley yarns which the services had laughed over for some 20 or more years." And it further referred to "his falsehoods and false deductions." For this the plaintiff claimed £2,000 damages. The defendants admitted the publication of the words complained of, but did not admit the plaintiff's authorship of the work so criticized, which was originally and still is published anonymously. They further pleaded that the words were written and published *bona fide* and without malice as a fair comment on a matter of public interest. They pleaded, lastly, that they were true. The first volume of the work appeared in 1885, the author describing himself as "an undistinguished naval officer." The other volumes came out in 1886. The authorship soon became an open secret, and was ascribed to his client by the *Army and Navy Gazette* in the year 1887. The plaintiff, in 1872, entered the Navy as a clerk, becoming, in 1877, assistant paymaster on board the Duke of Welington. In 1885 he published the first volume of his book. He did this because he had come to the conclusion that there were many most serious abuses in the Navy as it was then which required reform. He attacked, not only the *materiel*, but the *personnel*, particularly the officers. In consequence, when the authorship became known, his popularity was not great. An article on the book, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of September 5, 1885, spoke of "its trenchant and amusing syle," called it "this remarkable book," said "that facts are stubborn things, and the facts of this book are not to be got over by disputing the accuracy of the generalization deduced from them. Much is true, more than outsiders can dream of," and ended by calling it "this pungent, amusing, and withal truthful satire." The article also took exception to much in the plaintiff's work, but this the plaintiff did not object to. In 1887 the plaintiff went to town from his ship the Duncan and broke his leave. A few days later, hearing, it was stated, that he had deserted, he communicated with the authorities and at once returned. In the meanwhile his boxes had been broken open and £500 was found missing from his accounts. He could not explain it, but at once offered to make it good. He was tried by Court-martial, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and dismissed the service. In 1889 he became a free man once more. Since then he had been trying to earn his living and make a position for himself in the world by the profession of journalism. Last year his book was described in the terms complained of, so different from those used by the same journal at the time it first appeared.

The plaintiff, cross-examined by Sir Henry James, counsel for the defendants, said, I certainly suggest Professor Laughton knew I was the writer of the book. It was public knowledge. Sir Henry James then read some extracts from a reply to the plaintiff's book, entitled "Another View of the British Navy in the Present Year of Grace," published in 1886. These contained criticisms of the plaintiff's work in such terms as "utterly false and grossly misleading to any of the outside public," "spiteful anecdotes," "statements, absolutely untrue," "virulent and scurrilous." To witness: Did you bring any action against the author of this book?—I did not, but I wrote a reply to it. I know that Dr. Russell, the proprietor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is the celebrated military writer. I charge him with personal malice against me.

Sir Henry James then proceeded to read a series of extracts from the plaintiff's book. According to the table of contents the plaintiff dealt with every class in the Navy, from the commanders-in-chief to the blue jackets. Page 1: "If you pick out a flag officer who possesses no attribute either of ordinary intelligence, breeding, or common-sense" he will be found one day among the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir H. James: Do you know any of the Lords Commissioners?—No.

Will you give me the names of such flag officers as you mention?—The witness wrote down two names, which were shown to the Judge and jury. Witness said it was common talk in the Navy that these gentlemen failed in the particulars mentioned in the paragraph. The types he took in his opinion represented the majority.

On page 15: "In any other service but the British Navy it would be a sheer impossibility that the chief officer in command should be absolutely ignorant of everything appertaining to his fleet, except those details which on shore are the peculiar adjuncts of a housemaid."

Witness: I meant by that looking out for dust.

On page 29: "A flag-lieutenant performs precisely similar duties for an admiral that a butler does in an establishment on shore. He summons the admiral's guests and callers, sees the wine decanted, and the napkins properly folded for the admiral's repast, writes up the admiral's log, makes out and addresses his invitations, laughs prodigiously at the admiral's jokes, his merriment being the louder as the jokes grow feebler, and generally is expected to agree with that gentleman on politics, religion, literature, high art, morality, and liquor."

The next chapter was headed "The Church in the Royal Navy," and Sir Henry James read an extract commenting on chaplains:—

"In one respect naval chaplains are, to my mind, exceedingly valuable; they are a standing witness to the great truths of the Christian religion, because the author feels it would have been impossible for any such verities to have survived, and to be subject daily to the constant series of shocks and scandals of which the chaplains of the Royal Navy are to a great extent the cause, were they not of Divine origin. . . . the author. . . . will emphatically and solemnly assert of the great number that they are enemies of the Cross of Christ, a stumbling-block at home and abroad to the progress of the Christian religion, and he believes in great measure the cause of that wave of atheism which has spread and is continuing to spread among the officers of the Royal Navy. Of the blue-jacket or marine, whom I presume they are sent to minister amongst, they know nothing; they never go on the lower deck.

The learned counsel continued to read a long passage, accusing them of neglecting their duties, and giving instances of gambling and drinking.

Witness: I most certainly represent that what I have given are fair representative types.

On page 105 Sir Henry James read a passage which dealt with the midshipman. He, according to the author, "is supposed to live like a pig, dress like a pig, and, I suppose, act as a pig." This concluded the extracts from volume 1, and several similar passages were read from volume 2. On page 47 officers were accused of fudging accounts. Page 58 was a passage dealing with officers' wives, a great many of whom are described as "the rejected of the Army," "without money," not Venuses now, well known, and what is known of them is generally neither to their credit nor advantage."

Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., in addressing the jury for the defendants, said: It is important to see what this action is. It is an action in consequence of an article written openly by Professor Laughton. The opinions expressed are his opinions. Before you find a verdict for the plaintiff you must be satisfied Professor Laughton wrote this maliciously, and that he intended to attack the plaintiff's private character, and believed what he was saying to be untrue. Professor Laughton will swear he knew nothing of its authorship. He took the book as he found it, and believing its charges against our officers were false, he said so. It was true that an article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* in 1885, not written by Mr. Laughton, nor, I believe, seen by Dr. Russell, did not altogether condemn the plaintiff's book. It was a novelty, and was treated more leniently than it should have been, but the difference of tone in later criticism is in no way due to the sad events in the plaintiff's life, which happened in 1887, for there are articles severely condemning the work in 1886. Take the book as a whole and see if it deserve no criticism. I have men here from every class in the Navy who will tell you these statements of the plaintiff are slanders—men who will speak, not as the plaintiff does, from common gossip, but from their own knowledge and experience of the facts. I will not go into any panegyric on the Navy. Their history is our history; their actions are our national glory. I ask you, gentlemen, for an interest which goes far beyond the mere money interests of the plaintiff to say that his charges are scurrilous untruths.

Professor Laughton having given evidence,

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, was called. He said: I have seen 57 years' service in the Navy and been through all the grades, and have been second sea lord.

With regard to the statement as to Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Geoffrey said he believed it to be false. Shown the names written by plaintiff, he said: I know both these men well. Both have served under me as captains. They are both distinguished men, and the charges are most untrue. The statement comparing commanders-in-chief to housemaids was then read to witness, who said: I have been in command at sea as an admiral for over ten years; if a housemaid had been in command I think an accident might have happened. (Laughter.) Witness said the allegations about flag-lieutenants were untrue in every particular, except as to the fact of his issuing the admiral's invitations. The statement that chaplains were enemies of the Cross of Christ was, in the opinion of the admiral, a most wicked lie. Chaplains, it was true, do not go on the lower deck, but the men have always free access to them, and see them in their room. The charges against midshipmen, the admiral continued, are utterly untrue. Taking the statements as a whole they are most false and scurrilous.

The jury, without hearing further evidence, found a verdict for the defendants.

The learned Judge gave judgment for the defendants, with costs, remarking that in his opinion the language of the defendant was most moderate, for a more scurrilous production than the plaintiffs he had never heard.

"REAL BAD MEN."

MR. THOMAS SECCOMBE, M.A., is aweary of mixed characters, of high-souled, pure-hearted villains, and of scoundrels who have been, or may be, white-washed. He has, therefore, edited a volume (Fisher Unwin) of lives of "Twelve Bad Men," regular out and outers, as one may say. In this pleasing task he is aided by various biographers, each unveilling the perfect image of his best-loved "chenapan." The sinners are Bothwell, not Frank, who pursued gentle King Jamie, breeches in hand, down stairs, but Queen Mary's Bothwell. Then we have Dr. Dee's Kelley, the crystal-gazer; Matthew Hopkins, the witch pricker; Judge Jeffreys (whom Dryden so admired); Titus Oates; Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat; Colonel Charteris; Jonathan Wild; James Maclaine, highwayman; Fighting Fitzgerald, Wainewright (known to Mr. Oscar Wilde), and Ned Kelly, bushranger. To our simple taste, Sunderland should have had a biography; the Sunderland of 1688, and many eminent foreign miscreants crowd upon the memory. But the Twelve are not virtuous men. About Bothwell, we are not certain that he quite deserves his eminence. He was utterly unscrupulous about man's life, or woman's honour, a foul-mouthed, selfish ruffian; but John Knox had a more than sneaking kindness for him, as chief of his clan, and a Protestant as stalwart as John Churchill. He had courage; they all had then; and a charm of audacious vigour. His biographer, Mr. G. Gregory Smith, does not explain why Bothwell blew up Darnley, a process at once expensive—bang went many a saxpence—noisy, and certain to attract unfavourable comment. Darnley might easily have been poisoned with cheap security; why waste gunpowder and cause talk? This is a problem which we may account for by stupidity on Bothwell's part, or by a desire actually to raise a scandal and compromise Queen Mary. Mr. Gregory Smith leaves the Queen's share in the matter vague. The murder was contrary to the method of the best Franco-Italian traditions. Mary can hardly have suggested it. Mr. Gregory Smith describes her final visit to Darnley as "'a favour the prettiest or the most fiendish.'" Which was it? Mr. Huxley, in criticising the Gospels, seems to think that Mr. Skelton has damaged the most incriminating Casket Letter. But Sir Walter Scott, in spite of his loyal sentiment, thought Mary guilty.

Kelley, our next hero, was a crop-eared forger, scoundrel, necromancer, and humbug, who persuaded Dr. Dee that he could "scry," or see visions in polished stones. Perhaps he could; it is mere matter of fact that a certain proportion of sane and healthy people can provoke hallucinations by gazing into a crystal ball. The real difficulty begins when we ask, are such visions ever "clairvoyant," and representative of unknown past, future, or contemporary events? On this point the evidence of that sensible mystic, 'Miss X.' is by far the best attainable. The vast majority of her visions are reminiscent, or are akin to fanciful dreams, but a small proportion remains, about which she expresses no opinion, leaving her readers to form their own. But Kelley, as a professional medium and swindler, went all lengths. He made a fool of Dr. Dee, and of many high and puissant princes, ending his life by an accident, in an attempt to escape from prison. The record of the visions, written by Dee and published by Merle Casaubon, rather leaves us with the impression that Kelley could 'scry'—that is, could see fancy pictures in a crystal, and that, if there are any unexplained faculties, as in D. D. Home's case, he had his share of them. But they were quite vagaue, and 'in the air,' while the man was a lecherous, treacherous, impudent, unredeemed quack and scoundrel, with just the usual odd substratum of belief in his own impostures. You cannot whitewash Kelley. He was more or less educated, having been a Worcester man at Oxford. About Mathew Hopkins we really know very little. The fury concerning witchcraft came in with Protestantism, as far as England is concerned, though, of course, witchcraft had always been recognised as a fact. Apparently it was not the form of dogma that caused the witch frenzies, for they were common before the Reformation, on the Continent, and the case of Jeanne d'Arc is too familiar. Not the creed, Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Puritan, was responsible for the abominations, but the feverish religious excitement, which, at any moment, possessed the votaries of the creed. When that excitement died down, under Anne and the Georges, witchcraft ceased to be persecuted. But when fervour increased again, as with Wesley, belief in witchcraft revived though it could no longer find an outlet in legal persecutions. Hopkins 'exploited the religious passion of the Great Rebellion,' and he treated witches just as Knox treated them, or as the Scotch Presbyteries, or Cotton Mather, or gentle King Jamie did in their time. His motives, however, were mercenary. With him torture was a paid profession, and so we may regard him as a Bad Man, though his badness, in point of fact, was shared by John Knox, the Regent Moray, the Mathers, Judge Sewall, and other celebrated people. Hopkins was the son of a minister of the Gospel; he died in 1647, in the ordinary way.

Judge Jeffreys, to guess by his portrait, was a mild, handsome, intelligent person, "instead of which" he went about perverting justice. According to Charles II., "he had more impudence than ten carted street-walkers." He was a cruel buffoon, about as bad a type as exists; but he had humour, as Mr. Leslie Stephen observes. A bad cause could not have enjoyed a worse instrument, and the scenes that followed Culloden are the only parallel to those that followed Sedgemoor. If Mr. Hategood was a bad man, so was Judge Jeffreys. The rest are little better; Titus Oates is a trifle worse. However, the most abominable of beasts received the most appalling of punishments, and was treated with the ferocious justice of a fairy tale. After him, Lord Lovat seems a Chirstian gentleman, Fighting Fitzgerald a lamb, and Ned Kelly a paladin of chivalry. Since his decease there have been no bad men. But how about bad women?

CAPTAIN S. M. EARDLEY-WILMOT has an interesting article in the current number of the "United Service Magazine" on "Promotion from the Ranks in the Navy." Unlike many of his brother officers, he is entirely in favour of this step being taken if it be done wisely and with judgment. "In my opinion, it is a mistake to entirely close the door upon legitimate aspiration for advancement. To open it too widely would be equally disadvantageous." Captain Eardley-Wilmot says that the average age of a warrant officer newly made is about twenty-eight, though he has known gunners of twenty-four or twenty-five. When a man has reached that rank he sees no prospect of a rise in position for twenty years. Then by seniority he receives a commission as chief warrant officer. This for him is the highest step on the ladder, until he retires at fifty-five with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. "Seamen have left the Navy and joined the Mercantile Marine, and now as Royal Naval Reserve officers are holding in their old service the position that was formerly denied to them. Men are to be met in civil life holding posts of honour and responsibility, who left the Navy as petty officers, because the prospects were so meagre. I could instance the mayors of two provincial towns as examples. Both the Army and Marine Corps afford more scope to men in the ranks. I know a case where in a ship there were serving together a sergeant of Marines and the gunner of the vessel who was an officer of some years' standing. The former is now a quartermaster and honorary major while the latter is still a gunner, though employed on quite as important duties." Surely, this sort of thing cannot be right. It is no question of ability or value of services, but it is the result of conservatism carried to excess. The warrant officers have now given up any pretensions to a large promotion of their class to the lieutenants' line; what they ask for is really a moderate demand. They propose to make the present rank of "chief" attainable after ten years' service as warrant officer, and after a further ten years' service in that rank they ask for possible promotion to a still higher grade of "fleet gunner, boatswain, or carpenter," with increased pay and retirement. The only objection to this latter proposal would probably come from the fleet engineers, surgeons, and paymasters, but this could easily be got over. The warrant officers have never had before so influential an advocate as Captain Eardley-Wilmot, and we only hope they will recognise and make the best of this fact!

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHEIN are reprinting the little book, Citizen Soldiers, which Mr. Spencer Wilkinson wrote ten years ago. Of what he said then, Mr. Wilkinson finds he has nothing to unsay. Some of the changes which he proposed have been made, others have been caricatured. Upon the whole, he does not take a rosier view than he did of our Volunteers as a possible fighting force. The essentials which go towards really efficient service remain, he thinks, neglected, and the officers are little better able to lead than they were.

A volume entitled Three Periods of English Architecture, by Mr. Thomas Harris, F. R. I. B. A., with illustrations, will shortly be issued by Mr. Batsford. In it Mr. Harris points out the growth of opinion amongst his professional brethern upon the necessity of some considerable advancement of their art, in accordance with the necessities and spirit of the present day.

The third and last volume of Baron Meneval's Memories of Napoleon will be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson. It begins with the end of the year 1811, and comes up to Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. For frontispiece there is a picture of Marie Louise, and Meneval gives much gossip touching Napoleon's second marriage. He publishes an interesting letter that Napoleon wrote to Josephine, years after he had divorced her and mgrried Marie Louise. At the end of the volume, three letters in the handwriting of Josephine, Marie Louise, and Prince Joseph Bonaparte, addressed to Meneval, are produced in fac-simile.

Cardinal Moran's book on the Roman Catholic Church in Anglo-Saxon countries is to be ready in a short time. During his life the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney has done a good deal of literary work. Most of it has had reference to the Roman Church in his own native country, Ireland. He edited Cardinal Cullen's pastoral letters and other writings in three volumes. Then he sent forth a collection of letters and papers illustrative of the history of the Irish Church, from the Reformation to the year 1800. His other large literary undertaking was to edit Archdall's "Monasticon Hibernicum."

The introductory lecture of Professor Goudy, Mr. Bryce's successor in the chair of Civil Law at Oxford, has just been issued by Mr. Frowde, from the Oxford University Press. It was a happy inspiration for the professor to take as his subject "The Fate of the Roman Law North and South of the Tweed." The sketch is exceedingly interesting, historically as well as legally; and, considering the darkness that hangs over so large a part of the subject, one cannot but regret that Dr. Goudy should not have had more scope to display the grounds of his tentative conclusions. We hope he will not lose sight of the subject, but will employ part of his academic leisure in working it out in some fulness of detail. It was inevitable that he should illustrate the difference of the law of the two countries by the outstanding points:—(1) Legitimation by subsequent marriage—which, we agree with him, is a principle that claims favourable consideration; and (2) legitim, or, as the kindly Scots call it, "the bairn's part of the gear."

The publishers of the French edition of Flammarion's Popular Astronomy say that a hundred thousand copies of it have been sold in France. The English translation, the first in this country, which Messrs. Chatto and Windus are bringing out shortly is to be published at sixteen shillings. This book is already through the press. The translator is Mr. Gore, himself an accomplished astronomer whose new popular work on the subject was lately noticed. Mr. Gore, in translating the French work, has added many notes and explanations, which are incorporated in M. Flammarion's text; among them are many of the most recent astronomical calculations; all such supplementary matter has been inserted with M. Flammarion's authority. Besides the original illustrations, several new ones have been added.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus are also making arrangements for a new and cheap edition of Mr. Walter Besant's book on London. The first edition, published at sixteen shillings, has been for some time out of print. The second and new edition is to be issued at 7s. 6d., and, say the publishers, it will, as far as printing is concerned, be at least as good as the first. All the illustrations in the first edition are to be reproduced in the new one. In writing about London, Mr. Besant is, as most people know, in his element. Having written the history of the City, he is engaged on a history of Westminister. After this has run through the "Pall Mall Magazine," it will be republished by Messrs. Chattoo and Windus in the same form and for the same price as his book on the City of London.

Professor Edward Daves, of North Carolina, Mr. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston (son of ex-Speaker Winthrop, and descendant of the famous Governor of that name), and several leading members of the Historical Society of Boston, are proposing to "commemorate the first footprints of the English race" on the American Continent. Just seven years ago they missed the chance of celebrating the fourth centenary of the birth of the first English baby. Though born nearly a century after Columbus, the baby did what the navigator never did—it trod the soil of the Continent. But if the American savants missed a chance which they cannot have again within the next eighty years, they may, without any further delay, associate the first Anglo-American baby with the first English settlement on the Continent, and that is what they have been preparing to do. The baby was born on Roanoke Island, and on the island are the remains of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort. Captain John Smith's adventures in Virginia, and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, have obscured the memory of the earlier colony—with which the names of Raleigh, John Cabot, and Sir Richard Grenville are associated. Part of the project is to acquire the site and its ruined fort, and to preserve them for all time to come.

The two volumes of the late Mr. Edward Fitzgerald's Letters, recently reviewed by no means exhausted the materials at the disposal of their editor, Professor Aldis Wright, of Cambridge. Mr. Wright preferred to wait and see whether the two volumes would create a desire for more. It is probable that they have. At any rate Mr. Wright has been engaged upon a new instalment of "Old Fitz's" correspondence. This new instalment, which will be found very interesting, consists of a large number of letters from Fitzgerald to his old and attached friend, Mrs. Kemble. Since the publication of the volumes already named, these letters have come into the possession of Mr. George Bently, by whom they will be published before very long, and for whom Professor Wright has undertaken to see them through the press.

Messers. Longmans and Co. have in the press the second volume of Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe's "London and the Kingdom." The work, which is to be in three volumes, is a history mainly derived from the Guildhall Archives. Its compiler is the well-known Records Clerk in the City Clerk's Office. As a narrative of the City of London's direct intervention in national affairs, from the earliest to modern times, it might, to quote Mr. Loftie, who has also written a good book on London, be called "a history of England as seen from the windos of the Guildhall." Dr. Sharpe's labours are the result of the decision arrived at by the Corporation in 1889, the seven hundredth anniversary of the Mayoralty, to celebrate the event by a work which should set forth "the preeminent position occupied by the City of London, and the important function it exercised in the shaping and making of England." Dr. Sharpe proceeds on the plan of letting the London archives tell their own great story; he shows us Cockayne painted by herself. The first volume, showing among other things what share London had in repelling the Armada, brings the history down to the end of Elizabeth's reign.

The second volume, which, in one or two respects, is the most interesting of the three, reveals the great influence which London wielded during the Civil War. General Monk's cautious feeling of the London pulse is sufficiently well indicated, and the reason—the decisive importance of metropolitan feeling and opinion concerning the scheme of a Restoration—is made plain. The third volume will bring the story down to the end of George the Fourth's reign. The most interesting passages in this volume will be those describing the wise attitude of the City of London during the events which culminated in the separation of the North American Colonies from the mother country. The story is held to show that the City's policy, if adopted by the King and his Ministers, would have preserved the Colonies then—whatever changes future generations might bring about between the old country and her offspring.

The Russian journals say that the Russian representative to the Court of Leo XIII. will, when actually appointed, bear a different official title and his credentials will be of altogether a different character and scope to those of an Ambassador or Minister accredited to the European Powers. "Under the sceptre of the Russian Emperor," says the "Novoie Vremya," "there are many millions of Roman Catholics under the religious tutelege of a large body of clergy who look upon the Pope as their spiritual chief. In virtue of the concordat made by the Emperor Nicholas with Pius IX., the Catholic clergy of Russia and Poland received their instructions and general guidance direct from the Holy See, but the Polish insurrection of 1863 led to the abrogation of the agreement, as it was conclusively proved that the Polish clergy had taken an active part in the political ferment of that epoch, Pio Nono positively declined to admit this charge, and consequently all relations between Russia and the Vatican were for a time broken off. Under the enlightened spiritual rule of Leo XIII. the position is altogether changed. His Holiness has already expressed and reiterated his conviction that any participation on the part of the Polish clergy in political affairs can but prove hurtful to the general welfare and tranquillity of their country."

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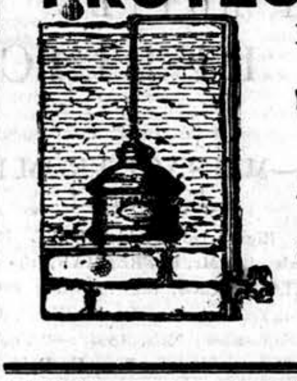

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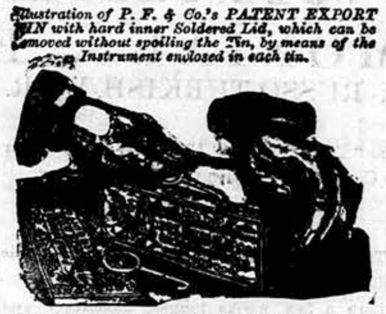

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It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a does of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

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AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

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THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

" Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
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" MR. R. FREEMAN,

" DEAR SIR,

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" Yours faithfully,
" CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
" Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
" *The Divisional Head Quarters,*
" *Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The " TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

" The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

" LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

" I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

" DEAR SIR,

" LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

" I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

" You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

" MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

" Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864, :—" The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas Re. 2/8; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

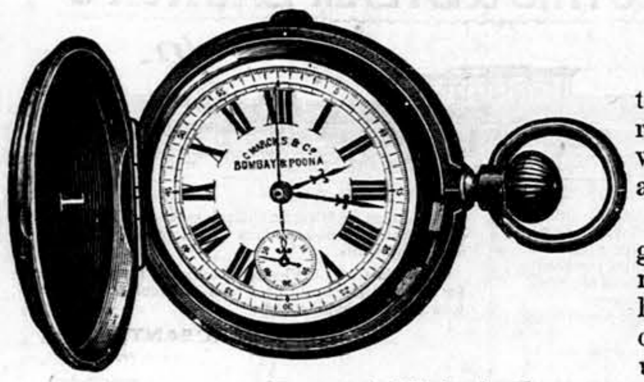
The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the " GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, " FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in " Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and " British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautiooned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, " The Elephant " or " Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS

OR STOP WATCHES



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	" 350
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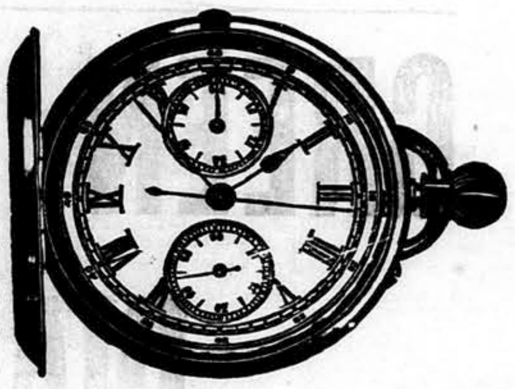
Ditto Crystal face	" 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	" 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
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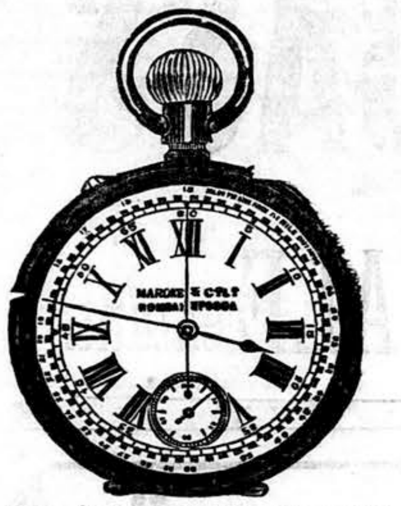
Silver do. Hunting case	" 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	" 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The " Trainers "	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	" 210
Silver do. do.	" 95
Do. Half-hunting	" 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	" 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	" 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	" 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

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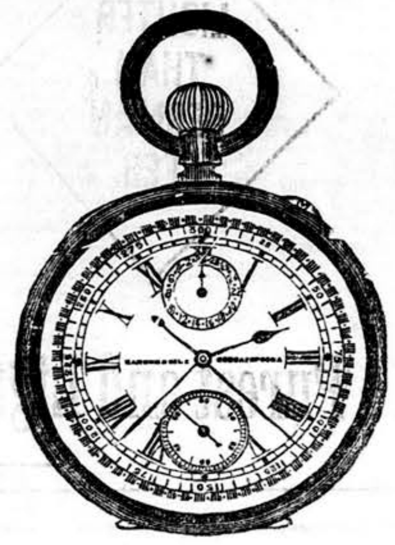
Silver Crystal face	" 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	" 120



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New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

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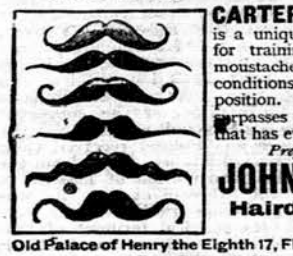

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